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Oh ! the Flowery Month of June.

BY ROBERT GILFILLAN.

Oh ! the flowery month of June again I hail as
summer's queen ;
The hills and valleys sing in joy, and all the woods
are green ;
The streamlets flow in gladsome song, the birds
are all in tune,
And Nature smiles in summer pride, in the flowery
month of June !

There's music in the laughing sky, and balm upon
the air ;
The earth is stamped with loveliness, and all
around is fair ;
There's glory on the mountain top, and gladness
on the plain ;
The flowers wake from their wintry bed, and
blush in bloom again !

Oh ! the flowery month of June ! my heart is
bounding wild and free,
As with a fond and longing look I gaze once more
on thee !
With all thy thousand spangling gems—a bright
and blessed boon—
That come to cheer and welcome in the flowery
month of June !

The lark hath sought an upward home, far in the
dewy air ;
While lowly by the rose's cheek, the blackbird's
singing there ;
Or, in its leafy bowers unseen, the thrush bursts
forth in song—
A low and pleasing melody the woody dells among.

Oh ! the flowery month of June ; ah ! me, where
are the fond ones fled ?
No spring comes for the parted friends, nor summer to the dead !
I miss them at the calm of eve, or sunny hour of
noon ;
Nor morning songs awake the dead in the flowery
month of June !

THE STEPMOTHER.

A STORY OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

The world seems to have agreed to consider stepmothers, particularly and generally, only in connection with all that is harsh and cruel. The word has indeed become proverbial, to mark an association in which the one party is the victim of the severity of the other. Chivalrous as the attempt may appear, we are disposed to put in a word against this sweeping condemnation of a class which must comprehend many estimable persons. It appears to us that there is no small absurdity in presuming a necessary character in every person who enters into a particular relation of life. A young lady may be in the bloom of womanhood, possessed of every grace which can adorn her sex and age; she may have lived for years the most loving and beloved member of a domestic circle, cementing the ties of kindred with a thousand proofs of tenderness and affection: but no sooner has she consented to become the wife of one who has children by a former spouse, than the eye of suspicion is cast upon her, and these sweet attributes seem to fall from her, like the trappings of a masquerader. She may be gentle, kind, generous and agreeable, to all the rest of the world; but it is supposed to be utterly impossible that she can entertain one spark of regard or affection for those usually helpless and unoffending beings who, from their position, appeal naturally most strongly to her sympathies, and whom it is both her duty and her interest to cherish.

It is quite true that when the hallowed tie of mother and child is severed by the cold hand of death, no second bond of affection can be quite so strong and pure; but surely for this reason it is folly to reject that which must in the nearest degree replace it. A little reflection on the position of a man—the more especially supposing him an active man of business—bereaved of his partner while yet on the sunny side of middle age, will assuredly prove that the wisest plan he can adopt is almost always that of giving his children a stepmother. Let us grant that her care is less watchful, her affection less deep, her deportment less fond, than those of her who cannot be restored; but, instead of looking back with vain complainings, let us rather compare her behaviour with that of the hired guardian, who, from the fallibility of human anture, must necessarily be far more deficient in those impulses and actions, the failure of which are so constantly regretted. Governesses, teachers, nurses, are all human beings, and they must indeed be unfortunate mortals if they have not home ties and affections, far warmer and dearer than any they can form for the children committed to their care, however conscientiously they may fulfil the duties they have undertaken. Let us suppose the children are confided to some female relative; if she be single and inexperienced, a mere theorist, she is very seldom a fit guardian or guide; if she be married the chances are very great that she has interests infinitely more clashing than those of the stepmother. From our own observation, we do firmly believe that in the dissensions and disunions that sometimes occur after second marriages, the aggressors are almost always the first children or their relatives. Indeed, we could cite many facts in corroboration of this assertion, but refrain from doing so, lest the feelings of individuals should be wounded; but we will select one narrative, because those whose feelings it is due to spare are alike beyond the reach of prying curiosity, sympathy, or commiseration; and because the relation of it may illustrate more forcibly the point we have in view, than a string of disjointed observations could do.

Mr. Chas. Barham was about thirty-eight, and had been a widower three or four years, when he thought proper to fall in love with Mary Villiers, the orphan and almost portionless daughter of an officer in the navy. He met her first at the house of a married sister, with whom she resided; and her graceful person, her winning manners, her intelligent conversation, very soon completed her conquest. Perhaps he did not regard her the less because he perceived how affectionately attached to her were her little nephews and nieces, and he certainly very much respected those feelings which had induced her to linger in a home, necessarily not the most independent in the world, until six and twenty, simply, as from good authority he soon found out, because, though she had received two or three advantageous offers, she did not intend to marry without being in love. It seemed a heart worth the winning, and when at last he discovered that it was all his own, he found that his emotions were, at the least, quite as deep and true as when, a dozen years before, he had offered his humbler fortunes, and, as he had fancied, a fresher heart, to a younger, and richer, and more beautiful bride. Though his former married life had not been quite all sunshine, neither had it been very stormy. Mrs. Barham had been a spoiled child, and her temper was consequently not perfect; still, they were what is called a happy couple, and her husband loved her most sincerely to the day of her death, with a love, perhaps, only surpassed by that he bore the two children she left him. At the period of his second marriage, his son was ten years old and the little Ellen eight.

It was in the country he met Mary Villiers —in the country he married her; and not till he brought to his home in London his wife, had she seen his children. But she had heard of their beauty and talents from their fond father, and happy in the present, as well as in her anticipations of the future, they were naturally included in all her castle-building. For feeling hearts (and the stepmother had a very feeling one) are always grateful for love and tenderness, however richly they may deserve both, and are ever on the watch to repay, as it were, the debt that seems due; or, in simple phrase, it is not only a pleasure to please those we love, when we can do so with ease, but it is a pleasure to make sacrifices for them. Not that there was any sacrifice in the case with regard to Mrs. Barham and her husband's children. Unknown, unseen, she felt that she would and must love them, even from the impulse of her own kindly nature; but her cooler judgment, if she consulted it at all, must have told her that to wreathe all their hearts into one knot of happiness and affection would be the surest means by which to bind her husband's love yet more dearly to her. It was night when they arrived in London, and though the children were in bed, Mrs. Barham could not wait till morning for an introduction. The nurse—an old servant of the family—preceded them with a single taper, as Mr. Barham led his impatient bride to the chamber of his son. The boy was sobbing in his slumber; he had evidently cried himself to sleep. The nurse seemed grave, and though there was an over-strained civility in her manner, she looked at her master from time to time, as if he had done something of which *she* felt heartily ashamed. They could get no clearer account from her of why the child had been fretting, but when Mrs. Barham stooped to kiss his flushed cheek, the child awoke, and turning his head quickly on the pillow, refused the proffered caress.

"We have frightened him; oh! I am so sorry," exclaimed Mrs. Barham.

"We did not mean to wake you, Charley," said his father; "but now that you are awake, kiss your mamma."

The boy's lip fell; but, by a strong effort of the will he restrained the tears, and suffered her to touch his cheek. He still restrained them, though with more difficulty, when his father embraced him; and Mr. Barham, turning to the nurse, exclaimed, almost sharply, "Warren, what is the matter with the boy? I insist upon knowing."

Warren sighed, and looked down, and very leisurely snuffed the candle, from which Mrs. Barham had just lighted another, and had hastened on to little Ellen's chamber. The stepmother trod softly, shaded the candle with her hand, and would not, even by a touch, awaken the slumberer, who lay, her doll clasped tightly in her arms, in one of those untaught attitudes of childhood which are always graceful. As motionless as the sleeping child did Mrs. Barham remain for many minutes; and who can tell the thoughts that passed rapidly through her mind? Perhaps she wondered if the mother had been as beautiful as the daughter, and had she been less, or as well, or better loved than herself? Or did she seek to pierce anxiously or hopefully the future? Or was she content to dwell upon the present? Whatever her thoughts were, they could not be evil. Oh! no; for the truthful glance and affectionate gesture with which she beckoned her husband to approach softly, were never dictated by a selfish or unkind thought. He, however, was ruffled, for he had insisted on an answer from the nurse, who, to the question of what ailed the child, had replied, with some reluctance, that Miss Pearson, their aunt, had been there that day, and "had talked to Master Charley about his own mamma, and had made him very unhappy."

The sorrows of children, however, are seldom very long-lived, and Master Charley came down to breakfast the next morning without any traces of the last night's tears. Yet it might have been observed that he very studiously avoided addressing Mrs. Barham by the endearing name which her husband always used when speaking of her to his children. As for little Ellen, she looked timidly up in her face, and not till quite the middle of the day did she gain courage to utter more than monosyllables in the presence of the stepmother, although Mrs. Barham strove, by a thousand gentle strategems, to gain the confidence of the children. It was very evident that Master Charley's heart was steeled against her; and if, by kindness and indulgence, he seemed for a few hours a little subdued, the mildest remonstrance (and remonstrances were very often necessary, for he was a spoiled and self-willed boy) brought the flush to his cheek, and the black drop to his heart again. The little girl was far more impressible, and in a very few days the degree of awe, which she seemed at first to feel, wore off, and she came for the proffered kiss a dozen times a day, and prattled away to her heart's content. One day she was sitting on a stool at Mrs. Barham's feet, dressing her doll, and receiving some suggestions as to the improvement of its costume with vast delight, when the lady asked, gently, a question which had long hovered on her lips—"Why, Ellen, do you always call me ma'am?" The child colored to her temples, shaded as they were by her soft curling hair, but did not answer.

"Why do you not call me mamma?" continued Mrs. Barham, pressing the little hand that rested upon her knee. The child turned her head away as she murmured—"Because Charley told me not, and said he would not love me, if I did." The heart of the stepmother was too full to answer; her husband found her in tears: and—and—it was impossible positively to refuse his young wife so simple a request, and he did promise that the children should be allowed to address her only by the term their own feelings should dictate. Little Ellen soon began to call her "mamma," and called her so for years; Master Charley did the same at intervals, when more than usually good-tempered, or just after some indulgence she had been the means of procuring for him.

One other scene of this period, and we will pass on for years. Miss Pearson and other relatives had been introduced to Mrs. Barham, and had paid the formal wedding visit. At their first meeting the merits of the bride were of course discussed.

"The idea of calling her pretty!" said one.

"To pretend she is only six-and-twenty!" exclaimed another; "she'll never see thirty again."

"No money, I believe?" asserted the first, in the form of an interrogation.

"Only about twelve hundred pounds," replied somebody very well informed on the subject, "but Charles has made it up five thousand, and settled the whole upon her," continued the lady, in a *crescendo* tone of voice.

"More than ever he did for my poor sister," observed Miss Pearson, with a sigh; "though *she* had money." (Most true, Miss Pearson; but Charles Barham, twelve years ago, did not possess five thousand pounds in the world.)

"The poor children!"

"Frightened to death of her!"

"I could not have believed he would have married again," chimed in Miss Pearson, in a tone of just indignation at the iniquity of mankind.

"Charley's a fine boy; he can recollect his mother, and has a spirit of his own?" continued the assertor of interrogatives.

"Yes, but they talk of sending him to school," said the "well-informed" lady.

"I told you so!" exclaimed the aunt, proud of her wonderful gift of prophecy.

"Her doing, of course." And they all sighed, and shook their heads, and joined in a sort of chorus, to the effect that second marriages were "dreadful."

Alas, for the poor stepmother! Can there be any question that her office was a most thankless one?—without the authority of a mother, yet with all a mother's responsibility —not with her husband alone to please, but a whole family to conciliate, and that family predisposed to condemn all her actions. But as the dropping of water will wear away a stone, so Mrs. Barham's correct judgment and invariable sweetness of disposition, did a little smooth down the asperities with which she had been met, when, at the end of two years, the prospect of her becoming a mother was looked upon as a new and most aggravated offence. Her infant died; and, instead of sympathy or compassion for the mother's anguish at the loss of her first-born, there were women who looked—almost acknowledged—their rejoicings. Yes, women, who called themselves feminine and tender-hearted, and would have turned away, probably, rather than have seen an insect crushed!

Another year sped on, and again Mrs. Barham was a mother; but this time she was more blessed—her infant lived. It proved, however, a delicate boy; and the additional care and tenderness which this circumstance naturally drew forth from its parents, were looked on almost as injuries to the elder and healthier children. It was even conjectured that poor Mrs. Barham must have used some undue influence over her husband—some sort of domestic witchcraft, to make him so strangely anxious about the well-being of a troublesome infant. Meanwhile, Charley and Ellen were growing up—the former a shrewd,

clever boy, the latter a very beautiful girl. By the time, however, that Charley was about seventeen, Mr. Barham, whose connexions were with the mercantile world, had met with several severe losses, and, without his finances being reduced to such a state that it was absolutely necessary for him to curtail his expenses and general mode of living, it would assuaedly have been prudent for him to have done so. On the other hand, he had his temptations. His beloved children were just entering life, and he appreciated, perhaps too highly, the advantages of a certain station and worldly appearances to them. He consulted his wife, from whom he had no secrets; and though her own feelings leaned towards the safer policy of retrenchment, a certain delicacy of mind made her very tenacious of throwing any weight into the scale which should be balanced against the interests of the elder children. Almost against her better judgment, she yielded therefore to her husband's plans, and seconded him in them by many an act of self-denial, of which "the world" little dreamed. No other human being had an idea of the real state of the case; consequently dear friends and relatives found a great deal to censure in some instances of economy which their prying curiosity discovered. It was all "wretched meanness—hoarding for the sake of herself and her miserable little puny brat. Why, indeed, was not Charley to have his own horse, as he had been promised some years ago? And so well as Ellen played, it was shameful they did not give her a new piano, instead of the old thing she had had these seven years!" But, with all their commiseration for the poor ill-used children—whom they contrived, both by open remarks and more dangerous insinuations, to make thoroughly discontented—neither grandmother, aunt, nor cousins, ever thought of making these costly presents themselves.

Of course, the subtle poison worked, and most of all upon the peace of mind and health of the stepmother. She had sufficient means for real anxiety in the state of her husband's pecuniary affairs, and the delicate constitution of her child; but the outbreaks of temper and petty annoyances—annoyances verging closely on insults, though scarcely palpable enough to be resented as such—rendered her life a very unenviable one. From Mr. Barham she usually concealed these annoyances as much as possible, for sad experience had proved to her that his interference, though always exerted in her behalf, made matters in the long run rather worse than better. Still, as she had completely deserved, so had she always retained, his entire confidence and affection; and this consciousness did at times give a light to her eye and a smile to her face, which else she must long since have ceased to wear. But, alas! these occasional gleams of happiness were noticed and remembered, to be brought forwards afterwards as proofs of her unfeeling disposition.

Charley was being educated for the bar, to which profession his talents seemed especially to lead. He was a handsome young man, clever and agreeable in society, generally liked and courted, and just the sort of person of whom most parents would be very proud; and the stepmother would scarcely have been human, if she had not looked on him with something like envy, while contrasting his position and probable fortunes with those of her own poor weakly child. And it chanced that circumstances should place their interests in opposition to one another. The little boy, instead of gaining strength, had grown yet weaker, and at six years old consumption was apprehended. Determined to have their minds relieved or the worst known, the anxious parents consulted separately three physicians. Two were of opinion that with care and watching the danger might be avoided, but the third, who was indeed less eminent, but had some years before attended several members of Mrs. Barham's family, declared stoutly, that as far as his knowledge and experience, or human foresight, could divine, the child's life could only be spared by removal for the next year or two to Madeira, or the south of Europe. For some hours Mr. and Mrs. Barham remained with minds undecided which plan to adopt—one moment leaning, with sanguine hope, to the brighter side of the case; the next proposing, at any sacrifice, to remove their darling child to a warmer climate. After a while, Mrs. Barham felt that the casting vote remained with herself; but, though her heart yearned for the wished-for decision, the very consciousness that it was in her own power made her hesitate. At most, the hesitation would have been but that of a few hours; yet, during even so short an interval, Mr. Barham received a letter which, at such a moment, was of vital importance, from his elder son. Charley was at that time diligently engaged at Oxford, and he wrote to his father, with all the earnestness of sincerity, beseeching his permission to commence a course of studies, and keep certain terms, which, though not absolutely necessary before he could be called to the bar, would be, he felt assured, an inestimable advantage to him. The poor stepmother watched her husband's countenance; she saw the inward struggle; she *knew* how fondly he clung to the hope of his first born's advancement; she understood that one project or the other must be abandoned, and she felt that into the scale, which before had been so evenly poised, a heavy weight was thrown. Certainly it was with a trembling hand and anxious countenance that Mr. Barham gave her the letter; but he dwelt very strongly on the high authority of the physicians who dreaded the least, though he still left the final decision to herself. Alas! to appeal to the generosity of the generous is the surest way to vanquish them. After many bitter tears, and a few hours of self communing, the stepmother made one more sacrifice—the greatest, she felt it to be, that fate had yet demanded. She reasoned for once, as it is hard for the warm-hearted to do, by putting feeling out of the question; and since she decided at last from principle, she might grieve, but she did not repent. The delicate child was nursed carefully and anxiously for the succeeding months in London, and young Barham remained at Oxford, his ardent wishes gratified.

But death, that does indeed come like "a thief in the night," was near, and the fond father was not permitted to realize the day-dream he had indulged in of his son's success. Mr. Barham died suddenly, leaving his widow in some measure provided for by her marriage settlement; but on the winding up of his affairs, it was discovered that only a mere pittance remained for the elder children—not more than a few hundred pounds each. Mrs. Barham's settlement was secured after her on any children she might leave, for being a very rich man when he had married a second time, Mr. B. felt that it was in his power to equalize by his will his children's fortunes. His reverses had changed the state of the case, but still he acted as justly as it was in his power to do, by bequeathing the little he did possess to his elder children. The relatives, however, could see no justice in the affair, and one of them being executor, and judging the poor stepmother's disposition by their own ill-feelings to herself, he removed Ellen Barham from her care, and took the management of the young people, as well as of the property, upon himself.

Meanwhile, the younger son, the poor sick child, had grown worse and worse, and the bereaved and afflicted widow was in the very depths of misery and desolation. He was, indeed, beyond the reach of human aid; and five months after her husband's death, the widow's cup of anguish overflowed, and a small grey coffin was placed in the silent vault upon that of Mr. Barham. Not till the first stunning blow was over—not till she had time to feel her desolation, and to reflect, did the deserted stepmother know that her own days were numbered. The insidious disease which had slumbered in her blood through the bright seasons of youth and early womanhood, had destroyed her child, and strengthened in herself, most probably by affliction, had begun its sure ravages. She believed her own case to be hopeless, and felt, indeed, that death could scarcely claim one who would meet him with less reluctance. She had little inclination or spirits to join again her own relations, from whom years and distance had in a great measure estranged her, and she determined to remain in London among a few tried friends she had made there. Her husband's children resided at some distance from the quiet dwelling Mrs. Barham had chosen, but they certainly visited her frequently. Naturally, Ellen was oftenest her guest, and instead of relaxing in her attentions, they gradually increased, till, at the time of the poor child's death, she was seldom a day absent. It was a few weeks after this event that Mrs. Barham first observed a marked change in Ellen's manner—to her a most blissful one—a tenderness and affection she had never experienced before. Must the truth be owned? Yes, for it was owned at last to her they had so much wronged; their altered circumstances and new home had taught the step-children to appreciate the kindness, indulgence, and protection they had so little valued. They had discovered that relations, who, as guests of their father, or hosts at home, had only caressed and petted them, could be, when "dressed in a little brief authority," exacting, tyrannical, or capricious.

The young have almost always kindly feelings and impulses, unless these goodly seeds are choked by evil culture; and it was at a moment when the heart ruled, that Ellen Barham, with streaming eyes, threw herself upon the stepmother's neck, and implored permission to remain with her, to be her nurse, her companion. She addressed her by the endearing name she had used in childhood, and called to mind those tedious illnesses through which *she* had been so tenderly watched. It was a trying scene, and yet the widow felt it as a bright gleam of happiness, the more welcome that it had been unexpected. Ellen's petition was granted, for her own relations had become too indifferent to oppose what was so evidently her own wish. In the affectionate confidence which henceforth subsisted between them, Ellen often spoke of her brother, his trials and disappointments; wanting yet a year of his majority, he could not touch a farthing of the little property he would inherit; and his guardian, differing from him in his views, refused to advance the money he required to complete that course of study for which already one sacrifice had been made.

It was after a conversation of this kind that Mrs. Barham—who was now by illness confined to the sofa, and so weak, that to raise herself was almost an exertion—wrote, though with much emotion and fatigue, a long letter to Charles Barham, the contents of which the reader may as well know at once. It settled a point about which "the relations" had been rather undecided, namely, that Mrs. Barham had the power of willing away her five thousand pounds. She told her step-son that she had bequeathed it between himself and his sister; and that for his own sake, as well as from its having been the ardent wish of his father, she was most anxious that he should complete his legal studies. She regretted that the settlement disabled her from touching the principal, but she told him what she knew, that she should not live many months; and she offered, if even this delay would be injurious, to enter into any legal arrangement he could devise, by which the money could be raised on this expectation.

We will do Charles Barham justice; his heart had smote him before the arrival of such a letter, but it kindled at once all the better feelings of his nature. Never did he think more lightly of the legacy he had looked on as doubtful, than now that he had learnt it would be his; but he could not rest till he had sought forgiveness for the past from her whom his heart told him to be all goodness and affection. Only three hours after the letter had been despatched, he entered unanounced the little drawing-room, where, stretched upon a couch, and worn by suffering and illness to a mere shadow, lay Mrs. Barham. Ellen was near her. The ardent, high-spirited, self-willed *man* was subdued, and, bursting into tears, he clasped the emaciated hand which was extended to him, sank upon his knees beside the couch, and almost burying his head in the thick shawl which covered her, exclaimed, "*Mother*, forgive me!" There was a long and tremulous embrace, and the stepmother broke the silence by murmuring, "I am not childless now."

Charles Barham took no thought of raising money on his "expectations," but persisted in sharing his sister's anxious watch, first by the couch, and then by the peaceful death-bed, of a long neglected Stepmother.

The Patriot Bird.—An old maiden lady who was a most determined espouser of the cause of the Pretender, happened to be possessed of a beautiful canary bird whose vocal powers were the annoyance of one half of the neighborhood, and the admiration of the other. Lord Peterborough was very solicitous to procure this bird as a present to a favorite female, who set her heart on being mistress of this little musical wonder. Neither his Lordship's entreaties nor his bribes could prevail, but so able a negotiator was not to be easily foiled; he took an opportunity of changing the bird, by substituting another in its cage, during some lucky moment when its vigilant protector was off her guard. The changeling was precisely like the original, except in that particular respect which alone constituted its value; it was a perfect mute, and had more taste for seeds than for songs. Immediately after this manœuvre, that battle which utterly ruined the hopes of the Pretender took place; a decent interval had elapsed, when his Lordship summoned up resolution to call again on the old lady, and in order to smother all suspicion of the trick he had played upon her, he was about to profess a great anxiety for the possession of the bird; but she saved him all trouble on this score, by anticipating, as she thought, his errand, exclaiming, "Oh, oh, my lord! then you are come again, I presume, to coax me out of my dear little idol, but it is all in vain; he is now dearer to me than ever; I would not part with him for his cage full of gold! Would you believe it, my lord, from the moment that his gracious sovereign was defeated, the sweet little fellow has not uttered a single word!"

Importance of a Taste for Reading.—"If I were to pay," says Sir John Herschel, "for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. I speak of it, of course, only as a worldly advantage, and not in the slightest degree as superseding or derogating from the higher office and surer and stronger panoply of religious principles; but as a taste, an instrument and a mode of pleasurable gratification. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man; unless, indeed, you put in his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with best society in every period of history—with the wisest, the wittiest—with the tenderest, the bravest and the purest characters that have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations—a cotemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him. It is hardly possible but the character should take a higher and a better tone from the constant habit of associating in thought, with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of humanity. It is morally impossible but that the manners should take a tinge of good breeding and civilization from having constantly before one's eyes the way in which the best bred and the best informed men have talked and conducted themselves in their intercourse with each other. There is a gentle but perfectly irresistible coercion in a habit of reading well directed over the whole tenor of a man's character and conduct, which is not the less effectual because it works insensibly, and because it is really the last thing he dreams of."

A Luminous Insect.—The Coccy queen beetle is about one inch and a quarter in length, and what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two brilliant lamps, which she lights up at pleasure with the solar phosphorus furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer, like that of the fire-fly, but give as steady a light as the gas-light, exhibiting two perfect spheres, as large as a minute pearl, which affords light enough to the darkest night to enable one to read print by them. On carrying her into a dark closet in the day time, she immediately illuminates her lamps, and instantly extinguishes them on coming again into the light.

Running after your Hat.—There are very few moments in a man's existence, when he experiences so much ludicous distress, or meets with so little charitable commiseration, as when he is in pursuit of his own hat. A vast deal of coolness and a peculiar degree of judgment, are requisite in catching a hat. A man must not be precipitate, or he runs over it; he must not run into the opposite extreme, or he loses it altogether. The best way is, to keep gently up with the object of pursuit, to be wary and cautious, to watch your opportunity well, get gradually before it, then make a rapid dive, seize it by the crown, and stick it firmly on your head; smiling pleasantly all the time, as if you thought it as good a joke as anybody else.

Labor.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

"Labor, labor!" sounds the anvil
"Labor, labor, until death!"
And the file, with voice discordant,
"Labor, endless labor!" saith,
While the bellows to the embers
Speaks of labor in each breath.

"Labor, labor!" in the harvest,
Saith the whetting of the sythe,
And the mill-wheel tells of labor
Under waters falling blithe;
"Labor, labor!" groan the millstones,
To the bands that whirl and writhe!

And the woodman tells of labor,
In his echo-waking blows;
In the forest, in the cabin,
'Tis the dearest word he knows!
"Labor, labor!" saith the spirit,
And with labor comes repose.

"Labor!" saith the loaded wagon,
Moving toward the distant mart.
"Labor!" groans the heavy steamer,
As she cleaves the waves apart.
Beating like that iron engine,
"Labor, labor!" cries the heart!

Yes, the heart of man cries "labor!"
While it labors in the breast.
Hear the Ancient and Eternal,
In the Word which He hath blest,
Saying, "Six days shalt thou labor,
On the seventh thou shalt rest!"

Then how beautiful at evening,
When the toilsome week is done,
To behold the blacksmith's embers
Fade together with the sun;
And to think the doors of labor
Are all closing up like one!

A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR CHILDREN.

TRANSLATED FOR THE RECORD FROM L'UNIVERS.

It was near the close of the year 1718, and the anniversary of that blessed night when the Son of God descended upon the earth and was born in the stable of Bethlehem had again returned, and all the inhabitants of Saint H., a town in Belgium, situated on the banks of the Dyle, had gone to midnight Mass. A heavy fall of snow, two or three feet deep, was spread like a white carpet over all the streets of the village and the roofs of the houses. As far as the eye could reach—and that was no inconsiderable distance, thanks to the brilliant light of an unclouded moon—on the fields, the meadows, in the depths of the vallies, or on the hill-sides, the same dazzling color everywhere met the eye. Even the trees were powdered with hoar frost. A few black crows flitting around an apple tree were the only objects that marred this uniformity of color, and if they had remained stationary for a short time this diversity would not long exist. As we have said, at Saint H. and all the neighboring villages the entire population had gone to midnight Mass, with the exception of the sick, who were unable to attend, and some domestics who remained at the lonely farm-houses to protect them from robbers.

The home of Peter Paul, the weaver, had only one occupant, his little son Bavon, who for the last month had been confined to his bed by fever, and who, despite his urgent entreaties, would not be permitted to accompany his parents. His mother, however, allowed him to rise, and seated him in a comfortable corner of the fire-side, where he could from time to time turn the spit, and so keep the goose from burning. It was also enjoined upon him to take every five minutes a spoonful of gravy from the dripping-pan, and baste the back of the fowl. This occupation just suited our little invalid, who for some weeks past had been kept on spare diet, but who was sufficiently fond of good living to appreciate the appetising appearance of this savory fowl. Wrapped up in a large brown mantle, thinking of the cold without, and picturing to himself the beauty and grandeur of the church at that moment, the little Bavon, seated in his low chair before, or rather in, the fire-place, sang himself to sleep with beautiful Christmas hymns of the old times.

Suddenly it seemed to him as if a gentle knock sounded at the door, but as his mother had charged him not to open it, he lent a deaf ear to the noise. The knocking, however, continued, and between each knock he heard a plaintive and child-like voice crying, "Open! open! I implore you; I am cold and hungry; the snow falls so thickly that soon I will be buried beneath it. I will die at your door if you do not quickly open to me." Bavon was a tender-hearted little fellow. His parents, though poor, were charitable, and they had taught him never to refuse help to those who were less fortunate than himself, and frequently had he shared his apples and tarts with little beggars who had neither. "Although my mother forbid me to open the door, she would never hinder me giving shelter to a poor little creature that is shivering with cold at our door. Would it not be cruel to leave him in the snow, while I sit here warm and comfortable?" His heart and conscience both answering in the affirmative, he hurried to the door and opened it. The child that stood there was as beautiful as an angel; it appeared to suffer acutely from the cold; its little hands were numb, and its feet had lost the power of motion. Bavon gave him his own cloak, chafed the frozen hands of the little one between his own, took the shoes which were soaked, from his feet, and replaced them with warm wollen stockings and slippers of his own. Recollecting that in the morning he had received some tit-bits for himself, he brought them and placed them before the little child, who could not speak, but thanked his young benefactor with a heavenly smile. Soon another and a louder knock wakened Bavon, who was astonished to find no trace of his little visitor. In all haste he opened the door; the family had returned from Mass. Bavon had nothing more important to relate than his dream. "Oh, mother! what a pity it was but a dream; the child was so lovely and looked so gentle, that I would have been delighted to show him to you. "My son," said the father, "you can, if you wish, see this child often again. It is the Infant Jesus thou hast seen in a dream, and every time you help a suffering fellow-creature, however insignificant he may be, it is the Lord Jesus himself, that is the Creator of heaven and earth, to whom thou doest a kindness, for He himself has said, "Whatsoever thou doest to the least of these little ones, thou doest unto me."

WEATHER WISDOM.—"The late Marseal Bugeaud," says The Emancipation, of Brussels, "when only a captain, during the Spanish campaign under Napoleon I, once read in a manuscript, which by chance fell into his hands, that from observations made in England and Florence during a period of fifty years, the following law respecting the weather had been proved to hold true:—'Eleven times out of twelve the weather remains the same during the whole moon as it is on the fifth day, if it continues unchanged over the sixth day; and nine times out of twelve like the fourth day, if the sixth resembles the fourth.' From 1815 to 1830. M. Bugeaud devoted his attention to agriculture; and, guided by the law just mentioned, avoided the losses in hay time and vintage which many of his neighbors experienced. When Governor of Algiers, he never entered on a campaign until after the sixth day of the moon. His neighbors at Exciduil and his Lieutenants at Algeria would often exclaim, 'How lucky he is in the weather!' What they regarded as mere chance, was the result of observation. In counting the fourth and sixth days, he was particular in beginning from the exact time of new moon, and added three-quarters of an hour for each day for the greater length of the lunar as compared with the solar day."

THE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.—A recent German publication (1829) gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world:—These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; Werst Chans, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischen, 500,000; Hounghe Ischen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwares of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty-six from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand, and six from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION OF OUR LADY OF GRACE.

Celebration of the Event at St. Mary's Church, Hoboken.

Last Sunday being the anniversary of the Coronation of Our Lady of Grace at St. Mary's, Hoboken, was observed in that Church with due solemnity. The high altar was brilliantly lighted and decked with flowers, flags were suspended by the side altars, the banner of the Blessed Virgin, representing the Mother of God bruising the serpent's head, was displayed, and the whole interior of the Church wore a bright and festal appearance. The Church was crowded by persons anxious to gain the indulgence, and although the ceremonies did not commence until 11 o'clock a very large number of communicants approached the altar. At the first gospel Rev. Father Senez ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin. After some remarks on Trinity Sunday and the sentiments peculiar to that day, a day which the Church had set aside for the especial worship of the Holy Trinity, that divine mystery which was honored indirectly and by implication in every other mystery, in the Incarnation in which each person of the Blessed Trinity bore a part, and in the Resurrection, when she celebrates the ascension of the Son to the bosom of the Father and the Holy Ghost. At Pentecost, too, do we not dwell upon the wondrous mystery, and what Catholic begins or ends a prayer without making an act of faith in the Holy Trinity, "In the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After some further remarks on the festival the Rev. preacher referred to the rnniversary which they celebrated to-day, and which was such a fruitful source of grace and consolation to the Catholics of Hoboken, reminding them of the fervor with which they had assisted at the Coronation of Our Lady of Grace one short year ago, and urging them to renew to-day the resolutions they had then formed, and to hold to them in the future. There is not, continued the Rev. Father, a Catholic dogma or a Catholic practice which has been so misrepresented, so distorted, as our devotion to the Mother of our Redeemer, the Mother of our God; none that has been more constantly made the subject of calumny and vituperation. Our separated brethren profess to be scandalized at our reverence for the Blessed Virgin, they call it idolatry, and say that by imploring her intercession we derogate from the honor due to Christ, and act as if his mediation were insufficient with the Father. Let us examine these assertions.

First, what is idolatry? Is it not giving to any creature the honor due to God alone. This, and this only is idolatry, and how then can we Catholics be accused of it? Do we not declare loudly and emphatically that we adore but one God in three Divine Persons, to whom alone the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass is offered. For not to angels, however exalted, nor to saints, however illustrious—not even to the pure and immaculate Mother of God—do we offer up that clean oblation which the holy prophet foretold should be offered up from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same. For the Blessed Trinity alone is reserved that act of supreme worship and adoration. To the Blessed Virgin we commend ourselves, we invoke her aid, we implore her intercession, and we entreat her to obtain for us pardon and protection from her Divine Son. Can any man of common sense, or, rather, any sincere man, assert that this is idolatry? Not less untenable is their objection that the intercession of the Mother is an insult to the Son. Is not this objection rather an insult to human understanding? What man among our separated brethren, if he had a suit to gain which depended on the good will of Prince or President, would not rejoice and deem his cause certain to succeed, if he had a friend in the wife, or sister, or mother of the great man whose word could decide his cause, and whose decision was irrevocable. Who among them deems it an insult to his God to beg the prayers of his fellow creatures. And if without sin we may request fallible men to offer up petitions for us at the Throne of Grace, if that is not interfering with the mediation, and detracting from the merits of Christ, what force has their objection? Surely intercession is not less valuable because it is more powerful, or prayer less acceptable because it is more pure. And yet what other conclusion can be drawn from the principles and practices of those outside the Church, those who fling odium on Catholics for their belief in the intercession of saints while asking the prayers of their fellow men, who believe prayer is powerful on earth, but impotent in heaven. My dear brethren, let us cherish this consoling Catholic doctrine; let us honor the saints, but above all the Immaculate Mother of our Savior, who is far above them in grace and glory, as the dignity to which she was elevated is above every earthly dignity. Hatred to Mary has marked every heresy that disturbed the Church; however much they differed on other points, they all united in hating and dishonoring the Mother of God. They all reproach us with our love of Mary; but oh, my dear brethren, we do not deserve these reproaches, for we do not love her enough. Let us unite in loving Mary. Let us cling to this pure love. We alone have fulfilled the prophecy that proceeded from these pure lips, "All generations shall call me blessed." The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to prove that the charity of the Blessed is more inflamed now than when they were on earth, and consequently they are more anxious for our salvation; and that they know our state, for there is joy in heaven for a sinner that does penance. After the Papal benediction was given to the congregation by the Rev. preacher, Rev. Mr. Cauvin, Pastor of St. Mary's, announced that the collection taken up in the church was for the American College in Rome.

A CHAIR FOR W. S. O'BRIEN.—The Cincinnati friends of William Smith O'Brien have resolved to present him a chair. This is to be seven feet high in the back, and three feet broad in the seat; in depth it will be two feet nine inches. The seat is to be covered with green cloth, with a raised Harp of Ireland embroidered in gold. On the front of the seat is the Coat of Arms of the O'Brien family—three lions in repose—and on either side a ribbon with the names, "Washington" and "Jackson" sunk in the wood. On one corner is a carved head with an Irish Crown, and on the other an ecclesiastical head, symbolic of the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. The base of the back represents the Hills of Tara, where the Irish Kings held their councils, hundreds of years ago. In the centre above is a figure of Erin, in a circular frame, playing the harp, with the "Round Towers" of Ireland in the background. In the circle over the figure, are engraved in the wood the following lines from a poem by Thomas Davis:

"What matter that at different shrines
We pray unto one God?"

The arms of the seat and supporters of the back represent the "disarmed oak," upon which are engraved the names of Riley, Davis, O'Gorman, Lane, Meagher, Martin, Dillon, Duffy, Fitzgerald, Mitchell, and others, who were O'Brien's confederates in the struggle with which his name is connected. The columns supporting the back of the chair are surmounted with miniature prisons, upon which are inscribed the names of "Emmet" and "O'Connell," with the Irish wolf dog guarding the grated domicils of the patriots. Crossed over the figure of "Erin" are the colors of the United States and the colors of Ireland, upon which are engraved, respectively, "1776" and "1782." Surmounting these is an American Eagle and Shield, the latter being of solid silver. From the beak of the Eagle is a flying ribbon, with the inscription, "Give us Liberty, or give us Death." Engraved upon the shield is the following:

Presented to
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN
By a few Friends and Admirers
Of Cincinnati, Ohio, United States.

Upon the right standard supporting the back is a carved sword of Gen. Sarsfield, who defended the city of Limerick against the forces of William the Third. On the opposite is the representation of the carved dagger with which Lord Edward Fitzgerald defended himself in the city of Dublin, previous to his arrest in 1798. Underneath the figure of Erin are the ancient and modern weapons of Ireland, the blunderbuss and the pike, hung in chains.

The first regular road ever made in Syria is now being constructed by a French company. It is to run from Beyrout to Damascus, a distance of 70 miles, and is to be finished in three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What the Steam Engine Does.

I'll tell you what the steam engine does :—
It rows, it sculls, it propels, it screws,
It lifts, it lowers, it warps, it tows,
It drains, it ploughs, it reaps, it mows,
It pumps, it bores, it irrigates,
It dredges, it digs, it excavates,
It pulls, it pushes, it draws, it drives,
It splits, it planes, it saws, it rives,
It carries, scatters, collects and brings—
It blows, it puffs, it halts, it springs,
It breaks, condenses, opens and shuts—
It picks, it drills, it hammers, it cuts,
It shovels, it washes, mixes and grinds—
It crushes, it sifts, it bolts, it binds,
It threshes, winnows, punches and kneads,
It moulds, it stamps, it presses, it feeds,
It rakes, it scrapes, it bores, it shaves,
It runs on land, it rides on waves,
It mortices, forges, rolls and rasps—
It polishes, rivets, files, and clasps—
It brushes, scutches, cards and spins,
It puts out fires, and papers pins;
It weaves, it winds, it twists, it throws,
It stands, it lies, it comes, it goes,
It slits, it turns, it shears, it hews,
It coins, it prints—ay, prints the news;
Our RECORD to its magic owes
The speed with which o'er earth it goes—
With our ten thousand on the wing,
Of what steam does, we well may sing.

THE ENCHANTED LAKE.—It was desirable to have two canoes to lash together, in the way described by Gironiere, as a matter of precaution against an upset, which the extreme tininess of the only kind that could be carried from the one lake to the other rendered not at all improbable with inexperienced passengers. And as to the result of such a mishap there could be no doubt, seeing that this little lake, now as then, was almost alive with alligators. Either from the boats being otherwise engaged, or their owners not much liking the job, we could not procure more than one for our purpose, which, nevertheless, we determined to prosecute under a disadvantage rather than utterly abandon. With this little boat in company, we started in a larger one, and skirting along the intervening beach, reached the foot of the hill that separates the two lagunas. Gironiere estimates this hill at 1,200 or 1,500 feet high; we thought, unanimously, that about 100 was nearer to the mark, for the part the canoe had to be carried over, which task was performed by four Indians with ropes, very nearly as fast as we could scramble after them, carrying our guns. Though I could not do better than refer my readers to Gironiere's description of this very singular little lake, yet it is possible that some may not have an opportunity of seeing that work, and for them I will endeavor to give some idea of its appearance. On descending to its sombre banks the words of Moore's song, commencing:

"On that lake whose gloomy shore,"

are vividly brought to your mind; all is so dark, cold and still, that it might well be compared to the "valley of the shadow of death." Its area, nearly circular, comprises a space of between two and three miles in circumference; its sides, equally steep above and below the surface, give on the one hand very deep water close to the edge, and on the other rise in abrupt, thickly-wooded masses, so steep and overhanging as even at noon-day partially to interrupt the sun's rays, and cast over the water's surface a dead, leaden hue, and cold, mystery-bearing effect, sufficiently suggestive of its name. With the exception of the narrow belt between it and the Lake of Bay, the hills all around rise to the height of at least 1,500 feet, or rather, when you are on the shore of Socol, you have the impression of being sunk that far below them, much in the same way as you would when down a well, and I believe it is an ascertained fact that its level is actually below that of the neighboring great lake of Bay, with which, of course, if such be the fact, it cannot be in connection. Our little canoe having been launched and manned by an Indian at either end to paddle it, our next undertaking was to get in with our guns without swamping the whole arrangement, which required a considerable amount of care and a most subdued quietness of action to accomplish; indeed, I do not know that I ever felt less disposed to commence any playful antics than I did when I found myself thus *vis a vis* to my companion, floating away from the friendly bank in a mere shell, whose sides rose but two or three inches above the dusky ashen surface of these sullen waters, containing, as we knew they did, monsters but too ready for an opportunity to convert us into a component part of themselves. The surrounding trees had a shade of brown blended with their dark green foliage, which at first I could not quite account for, but this soon explained itself, for after getting a little accustomed to our cockle shell, and thereby acquiring sufficient confidence to fire our guns in among them, the report was succeeded by a rushing sound like that of a distant mountain torrent, and the air became immediately darkened by the flight of myriads of flying foxes that fluttered about just over our heads, confusing and stupifying us with their discordant screams. There were, besides, heron and sea fowl of different kinds, but the number of the flying foxes far exceeded them. This creature, as its name implies, has a head like that of a small fox, and wings like a vampire bat; its body is about a foot long, of a reddish-brown color, and the *tout ensemble*, even to the peculiar smell possessed by that animal, bears a most striking resemblance to Master Reynard. Unless you catch them under the wing in flying, they are very difficult to kill; they hang on in clusters to the trees, screaming if wounded, while there is a spark of life left; and at such times, woe betide the unhappy fingers of any one attempting to handle them before they have received their final quietus, for their teeth are as sharp as needles, and they are equally sharp in the application of them. We shot several, and some sea fowl, myriads of which come here to deposit their eggs; and, indeed, the gloomy bowers of Socol seem to have been adopted as a sort of hereditary nursery by the feathered tribes generally, the intrusion of which by man they most unmistakably remonstrate against. No alligators chased us, open mouthed, as they did Gironiere, though our solitary canoe offered them even a more tempting bait; nor while on the lake did we distinctly see any signs of one. However, the sudden disappearance below the surface of several heads of our game, left little doubt as to their actual presence, and my companion told me he had never before, out of several visits he had made, missed seeing some, either on the banks or in the water. Having made the circuit of the lake, and sufficiently explored its mysteries and enchantments, we returned to the spot whence we had embarked, had our canoe transported into the "Laguna de Bay," and set out in our larger one on our return to Los Banos. Shortly after we shoved off, the sharp eyes of the Indians discovered a "cayman" basking in the sun at the foot of the hill we had just left, but he did not remain long to be inspected, but bolted into the water like a shot.

"TOUCH AND GO"—AN INCIDENT OF A STORM.—I was standing at the moment on the top of the spare spars that were lashed to the deck, having a firm grasp of one of the hoops of the mainmast, and was watching with great interest the enormous billows incessantly, pursuing us, swelling up immediately astern, and seeming every moment as if they would overtake and engulf the flying ship, but always coming short and sinking down harmlessly behind us. Suddenly, one of those *seventh* waves, that seamen speak of, rose like a huge wall high above the poop, curved over, and fell bodily, as if it had dropped from the heavens, on the after part of the deck. The tiller rope was snapped by the shock. At the same moment the wooden grating on which the steersman stood, floating up as the vessel sunk beneath the weight of the wave, threw him off his feet, and dashing like a shot through the bulwarks, as it did the next moment in the roll of the sea, it was by a kind of miracle the man was not sucked out into the deep after it. The end of the tiller-rope that remained fast had fortunately been twisted round his arm and saved him. The helm being now free, and the vessel having begun to come round, the next wave tumbled in over the quarter, and in an instant carried every loose thing about the after-deck into the sea. So high was this wave that it half filled the jolly boat where it hung in the davits, and twisted one of the strong davit-irons as if it had been a reed. As the immense body of water rushed forward and swept diagonally across the deck, the ladies were all washed down to leeward; while my little boy, who was standing near me, holding on by the hencoop, was dashed with such violence against the bulwarks that his leg was broken. It was all the work of a moment. Just as the second wave came on board, the master, a powerful man, seized the helm, and aided by the steersman, who had by this time got to his feet again, the ship was immediately under command. The sails, which fortunately had never lost the wind, were once more fully filled, and the brave St. Ursula was again careering along upon her course as if nothing had happened. Excepting poor Laurence no one had sustained any injury. It was but by a hair's breadth, however, that we had escaped a danger of the most formidable kind. Had the helm not been recovered for a few seconds more, the vessel must inevitably have broached to. Her rapid motion thus suddenly arrested, the masts would in all probability have gone overboard, and falling helplessly into the trough of such a sea, it is hard to say what might have become of her and of us all.

JESUITS' BARK.—Jesuits' Bark is a medicine of great value as a tonic and febrifuge. It would appear as if nature was aware of the fact, and had generously determined that mankind should have the benefit of it; for she is said to have twice revealed its properties in a curious and accidental way. A Peruvian Indian, in a delirious fever, having been left by his companions by the side of a pool as incurable, he naturally drank copious draughts of the water, which, having imbibed the properties of the bark floating in large quantities upon it, speedily dispelled his fever. He returned and told his friends, who, being acute enough to detect something uncommon in the affair of the drinking, immediately sent all their sick to the place, and the most of them were relieved. It was at first thought that the water was holy, but the remarkable taste betrayed the secret, and some time afterwards the Jesuits brought the bark to Italy, where it attained a high repute. This is one of the accidental revelations of the value of Cinchona bark. At Guayra, in the Caraccas, again, the bark was used as a tonic, but its anti-febrile powers were not known until discovered as oddly as in the first instance. M. Delpech, a French merchant, had stored up a large quantity of the fresh bark in rooms that were afterwards hastily fitted up for the reception of strangers. One of these strangers was dangerously ill with a malignant fever, but an improvement, to the surprise of all, took place immediately on his inhaling the cortical vapor, which was very strong from the fermentation of the fresh and moist cinchona. He soon recovered, and other persons, seized with the same disease, were placed in the same apartments with similar results. By and by, it was discovered that to swallow a few grains of it was a much less expensive way of going to work than to inhale the vapor of some thousands of pounds, and so cinchona came, at a second place, into use as a medicinal remedy.

MOTLEY IN MODERN RUSSIA.—Dwarfs, and even fools, were once very common about the houses of the ancient Muscovites; both are to be occasionally met with still, and in St. Petersburg they are by no means rare. One belonging to a lady there is very little taller than the famous Tom Thumb, and quite as agreeable looking. A family with whom I am acquainted in Moscow, had two dwarfs, brother and sister; the former was presented to the Grand Duke Michael Paulovitch, in whose place he had a right merry time of it. On a festive occasion, not very long ago, he was served up in a covered pie. "And when the pie was opened"—not the blackbirds, but "the dwarf began to sing," to the great astonishment and amusement of everybody. This dwarf died at thirty years of age, and his sister—who, during his *sejour* at court, had resided with the family of her master—on hearing of his death, pined away from that day, and in six months after followed him to the grave. Fools, or jesters, wear a ridiculous dress, but dwarfs usually appear in plain clothes.

OMNIBUS VENTILATION AND CLEANLINESS.—In Paris the doors have been removed from the omnibuses to admit a greater abundance of fresh air, this class of vehicles being generally very close and confined, and doors more of an incumbrance than a benefit. The floors of Paris omnibuses are never covered with straw or matting, but with wooden rails, with spaces of about half an inch between them. These act as a scraper for the passengers' feet, and the dirt falls on the floor below, which is inclined. The jolting of the omnibus makes this dirt run to the back end, where it falls out by gutters on the street, and thus the floor is always kept in a clean condition.

FACETIÆ.

MEAT AND BREAD.

Said Stiggins to his wife one day,
"We've nothing left to eat;
If things go on in this queer way,
We shan't make *both ends meet*."

The dame replied in words discreet,
"We're not so badly fed,
If we can make but *one* end *meat*.
And make the other *bread*."

A GOOD JOKE.—A Portsmouth correspondent writes: Some short time since the Tipperary Militia Artillery being on duty at Haslar, the Prince Leiningen, commander of the Royal Yacht, landed at the Slipway to make a short cut to his residence at Alverstoke. A sentry was there posted who gave the usual challenge. It happens that the surname of Lanagan is a very common one, and the Christian name of Pearce equally so, in and out the province of Munster, from which district the Tipperary Militia Artillery were raised. Among the instructions given to the sentries on the advanced posts in the Gunboat Slipway, is one that no boats are permitted to land there. The prince was desirous of getting home as quickly as possible, and not being aware of such an order landed his gig close to the Slipway, but was instantly hailed by the sentry, "Keep off there!" Some person present stepped up to the sentry to explain to him that it was Prince Leiningen. "I don't care," said the sentry, "Pearce Lanagan, nor any other Lanagan, don't pass here. So keep off wid you." The Prince had to make his landing good elsewhere, evidently pleased with the stern determination of the sentry and highly amused that he should be mistaken for "Pearce Lanagan."

CONNUBIAL.—Mr. Jenkins playfully remarked to his wife that in her he possessed four *fools*—"Who are they," she asked. "Beauti*fool*, duti*fool*, youth*fool*, and delight*fool*!" said he—"You have the advantage of me, my dear," she replied, "I have but one *fool*."

"THE THEATRE OF WAR."—They are doing such a tremendous stroke of business at the theatre, that for the present all complimentary admissions are refused, and even the public press is suspended.

VERY DIFFICULT.—The first printed article of a burial society, lately commenced in the county of —— runs thus:

"Whereas, many persons find it difficult to *bury themselves*."

AN ENGLISH BULL.—In a charity sermon in behalf of a Blind Asylum, the preacher gravely remarked, "If all the world were blind what a melancholy *sight* it would be!"

HOW TO WIN.—You win a woman by appealing to her impulses—you win a man by appealing to his interests. It is all the difference between a compliment and a bribe.

The following laconic epistle may be seen in the window of a London coffee shop: "Stolen from this window a china cup and saucer; the set being now incomplete, the thief may have the remainder a bargain."

"Johnny," said a doting mother to her somewhat insatiable son, "can you eat that pudding with impunity?"

"I don't know, ma," quoth young Hopeful, "but I s'pose I can with a spoon."

"Father, do folks make clothes out of peas?" "No, foolish boy; why do you ask that question, Simon?" "Why, sir, I heard a sailor yesterday talking about his pea-jacket."

"My dear," said an affectionate wife to her husband, "I am going a shopping, what shall I bring you?" I am not particular, so as you don't bring me in debt."

An editor is charged with grossly misrepresenting the condition of the streets. One would think that an editor had better do any thing else than lie about the streets.

Cicero retorted upon the degenerate patrician who taunted him with lack of illustrious ancestors—"It is true that I am the first in my family, but you are the *last* of yours."

Why does a dog wag his tail when he sees his master coming? Because he has got a tail to wag.

A "STOCK" JOKE.—Why is a man who deals in stale jokes like a stock-jobber? Because he depends on fun-dead property.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breeding of both an army's wings is sure to make it fly,

"What animal has the most brains?" "Give it up!" "The hog; it has a hogshead full of 'em."

"Come here, Master Tommy, do you know your A, B, C's?" "Yiz, zur, I know a heap sees."

Why is Asia like the market in Christmas week?—Because there is a Turkey in it and China.

The ugliest and most mischievous Miss we ever knew was Miss Government.

"I speak within bounds," as the prisoner said when addressing the jury from the dock.

Why are ripe potatoes in the ground like thieves? Because they ought to be taken up.

We suppose that a man who *never spends* may be said always to *keep his word*.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL AND THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.—We believe that more publicity has been given to the works of this truly good and noble Society, since we commenced to publish THE RECORD, than ever before in this country. The reason for this will be found in the circular of the President General of the Society, under date of November, 1851. He says: "Several times already has the Council General found it necessary to draw the attention of the Conferences to the danger resulting from the publicity given by political newspapers to our books and reports. Most of our Conferences have received our observations with an eagerness for which we feel most grateful, and made them their strict rule of conduct in this matter. Sometimes, however, this rule, which has been adhered to from its very birth by the Society, has been forgotten. I am aware, indeed, that these publications have certain advantages. I likewise know that it is not always easy to prevent our reports from appearing in the newspapers, and that sometimes we may have even to struggle against a good will altogether spontaneous. But I do not see less request of the Conferences *never* to send their countenance to such publications in the newspapers, and to prevent them *always* when they can do so. In the midst of the various conflicting opinions by which even good and upright men are divided, our Society, all and ally of charity, must more than ever remain in neutral ground. Not only must we be neutral in reality, but we must ever appear to such in the eyes of every unprejudiced person, this being essential for the good we are called on to do—for our influence with the poor, for our consideration and independence before the world, and for the recruiting of new members into the army of charity. Now public newspapers must, of necessity, have some political color; they belong to some party or other, and represent their respective ideas. If, therefore, our reports appear in their columns, if the name of the Society is frequently mentioned therein with praise, it is impossible that at least many people will not be led to attribute to our work some political color or other. It will avail us nothing to strive by our words and acts to remove the impression caused by this contact with newspapers; the blow from which all our Conferences will have to suffer, will already have been struck. This should, therefore, be a serious matter for every member of our Society."

We have kept THE RECORD free from the contamination of political broils, and have, therefore, been recognized by individual members of the Society in various parts of the country, a recognition which we highly appreciate.

PRACTICAL RELIGION IN DUBUQUE.—It was a very rare thing two or three years ago to find half dozen men on a Sunday morning at Holy Communion in Dubuque. Women, with that devotion common to their sex, crowded around the sanctuary in great numbers, but men were few and far between. Last Whitsunday was the day of aggregation of the Conference of St. Raphael to the world-wide Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and also the stated day of the Young Men's Society of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. Two hundred full-grown men, received Holy Communion on that day. They were addressed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, whose paternal heart had good cause to be proud at so glorious a sight.

PURCHASE OF A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BY THE CATHOLICS IN IOWA.—The Catholics of Burlington, Iowa, have purchased a Presbyterian church in that town. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered in it by Rt. Rev. Bishop of Dubuque on Sunday the 26th inst. A large number of Protestant churches in the West are closed for want of preachers, who have had louder calls to other places, where money is more plenty. The church buildings are heavily mortgaged beyond the probability of redemption, and the congregations are split into fragments by Universalism and Unitarianism.

THE BURNING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LYNN.—From a letter written by Rev. P. Strain, of this church, to The Boston Pilot, it appears that the destruction of the church was an act of incendiarism. The Rev. gentleman says:

"The fire inquest called to inquire into the burning of our church, has closed its investigation. The jury returned that "the fire was caused by the burning of the shed in the rear of the church, and that the same was designedly set on fire by some person or persons to the jury unknown." This result is very well thus far, but there are circumstances which it may be well to mention to the public. The doors of the church were locked on that night at about a quarter past nine o'clock, and I was aroused from sleep at the hotel by the cry of fire, about half-past eleven o'clock. Now, as there were some people at the church that evening, it would seem that the shed was fired on that night, that it might have the appearance of an accident. Indeed, had not that been the design, any other night would have served the purpose equally well. The shed stood about eight feet from the church, upon the corner of the lot, and towards the rear of the church; its dimensions, I think, did not exceed ten feet square, and its height about six feet to the eave. There were no holes in it; the door was fastened, and nothing on the church-ground around that could be fired. Now, had the church itself, or one of the buildings on either side, been fired, it might, indeed, be difficult to explain the origin of the fire; but as it was this little shed which was set on fire, situated as it was, there does not seem to have been any desire to fire the buildings on either side of the church, as the night was fine, and there was scarcely a breath of wind. The destruction, then, of the church alone was in view. Again, as a portion of the shed could have been seen from the public square, and the passage to it on either side of the church very narrow—only about two feet and a half in width—it would seem that the person did not enter the church ground from the public square to set the fire, as the night was very clear, and the danger before him of being taken, or at least seen, when returning. The shed would then seem to have been fired from the garden in the rear, and the question now comes, was any person seen in that garden and at that spot, at the moment the first spark touched the shed! I trust some one will be able to answer satisfactorily. Anyhow, let the person remember who did it—if he escapes the reach of the law, he need not expect to escape being known.

"Our church was dedicated only three years ago; it was large and commodious, and capable of seating one thousand persons. We are now without a church, and relying on the kindness of gentlemen who have allowed us the Lyceum Hall for our present accommodation."

DEATH OF REV. F. X. FREYER.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of this venerable and respected Priest, which took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, York, Pa., on Saturday, the 4th inst., about midnight, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a native of Switzerland, where he performed his studies and received Holy Orders. He exercised the functions of a Priest for thirty-four years, eleven of which were spent in this country, laboring regularly amongst the German Catholics.

The funeral obsequies were celebrated on the Tuesday following, commencing with the Office of the Dead, after which High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hespelein, C.S.S.R., assisted by Rev. Messrs. Gruntner and Werner, as deacon and sub-deacon. After Mass, Father Holtzer, C.S.S.R., ascended the pulpit, and delivered a short but very impressive sermon.

When the service was over, the corpse was borne to the cemetery by the above Priests, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Swartz, Kuntzer, Werner and Eagle, alternately reading and singing the psalms suitable for the occasion. The novelty of the scene attracted hundreds to witness it. All passed off quietly, and produced a wonderful impression on the minds of all who were present.

[Herald and Visitor, 18th inst.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD MONASTERY.—On the 13th inst. Rev. Mother Provincial of the Good Shepherd Monastery of this city took her departure for Boston, Mass., on the invitation of the Bishop, to make the preliminary arrangements for establishing in that city a branch of her most useful and benevolent institution, of which houses already exist in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and Philadelphia. We wish the new establishment every possible success. We are quite confident it will accomplish great good.

[Louisville Guardian, June 18.

BEQUESTS TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The will of Mary O'Reilly, says the Catholic Herald and Visitor of the 18th inst., late a resident of the Third Ward of this city, has been deposited at the office of the Register of Wills. The following bequests are contained in it:—To the Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph's, for educating and maintaining poor orphan children, $800; St. Ann's Widow Asylum, $400; St. John's Orphan Asylum, $800; Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, $500; the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Mary's, $100; for the Schmidt Indian Mission, $100; St. Paul's Parochial School, $100; Society of St. Vincent, $200; to the Treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, located in Paris, $2,00; House of the Good Shepherd, $100; and the residue of her estate to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

We learn, says the Wisconsin State Journal of the 31st ult., that the Roman Catholics of Beaver Dam design purchasing the building in the Third Ward, which was commenced for the O. S. Presbyterian Church, and that they will finish it off for their own purposes.

FOREIGN.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE STATES OF THE CHURCH—CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S CIRCULAR.—The Times' Paris correspondent writes: "I can to-day give you the note addressed to all the members of the Diplomatic Body accredited here, and particularly the French and Austrian. It is to this effect:

PALACE OF THE VATICAN, May 3.

The hopes entertained of maintaining peace in Europe have not been fulfilled. According to the announcements in the official journals, and from the formidable preparations for war made by the two nations, it is clear that hostilities will soon commence.

Such a state of things seriously affects the heart of the Holy Father, who, invested with the sublime character of the common Father of the Faithful, and as the Vicar of Him who is the Author of Peace, as likewise in accordance with the duties of his Apostolic ministry, desires nothing, nor does he demand anything of God in his present prayers, but to behold so dear and precious a blessing as peace prevail over the whole earth.

Yet, amid the sadness which fills his heart, His Holiness loves to trust in the good feeling of the Powers to arrest, or at least diminish, the dangers which menace Europe, if it be impossible to avert them. Whatever course events may take, His Holiness demands, with reason, that in case of war, the neutrality shall be respected which the Pontifical Government intends to maintain as suitable to its character; a neutrality from which it can never deviate, as it declared under other circumstances, and as it now declares, for good reasons.

His Holiness expects therefore, that during the present war his neutrality will be respected, and that any collision shall be avoided which might inflict injury on the Roman States and the subjects of the Holy See. Although the Holy Father is full of confidence in the reasons already expressed, yet in so important a question he thought it his duty to give to the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State the special charge to address your Excellency the present note, with a request to communicate it to your Government, and to give it to understand of how much consequence it is to leave the Pontifical Government and its States in a condition which alters in no respect the neutrality which is peculiar to it by reason of its exceptional character—a neutrality which the public law acknowledges, and which the great Powers have all admitted under similar circumstances. In expectation that your Excellency will make an affirmative reply to this communication, the undersigned has the honor to renew the sentiment of his high consideration.

JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

RATING OF CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—A case of some public importance, and certainly of interest to Catholics, was decided on Monday by Mr. Otway, Q.C., the Assistant Barrister for the County Antrim. It was an appeal against the rating of the Convent and Schools of the Sisters of Mercy at Belfast; the grounds of appeal being that as both the schools and the House of Mercy were occupied for charitable and religious purposes, the nuns had not a beneficial occupation within the meaning of the act of Parliament, and were therefore entitled to exemption from payment of rates. Similar cases have already been decided by Mr. Sergeant Howley and Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and hitherto the decisions have invariably been in favor of the exemption of the convents. Mr. Otway, however, has taken a different view from those who are his seniors in years and professional standing, and has come to the sage conclusion that the prime object of the Sisters being their own spiritual perfection, therefore they have a personal interest in the occupation of the premises, and should be liable to the payment of rates.

The true meaning of this decision is that Mr. Otway refuses to recognize the Sisters of Mercy as religious, and though he cannot refuse exemption from rates to the school buildings in which these charitable ladies spend their days in teaching the children of the poor, he does all in his power to limit the resources of which they make so good and charitable a use. But what does Mr. Otway mean by deciding that "advancement in spiritual perfection" is not a religious work? And if it be not a religious work, is it a secular one? Surely not; but it is not religious in the Protestant sense, simply because it is Catholic. Mr. Otway allows exemption to the schools, because they are undoubtedly charitable establishments. Surely the dwelling houses of the teachers, who, be it recollected, teach gratuitously, are in reality as much a portion of the schools as the class-rooms. In every point of view, then, we believe that the convent buildings are entitled to exemption from rating, and we think the conduct of this young and undistinguished lawyer in attempting to reverse the judicial decisions of some of the soundest Irish jurists, is more creditable to his sound and orthodox Protestantism than to his legal attainments or judicial capacity. We have no doubt that he decided impartially according to the best of his judgment, but the public will certainly hold that judgment cheap when it conflicts with the plain dictates of common sense, and with the judicial decisions of such men as Thos. O'Hagan and Sergeant Howley.

ATTEMPT TO EJECT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AT TUAM.—We learn from The Dublin Nation of June 4, that the Protestant Bishop of Tuam and his parsons, had threatened to pursue one of the most extraordinary courses toward the people in that quarter, in case they persevered in their refusal to send their children to the proselytising schools he had established. That threat—from a Protestant Bishop, be it remarked—was nothing less than a wholesale eviction from off his lordship's large estate of the tenants who, in obedience to the dictates of their conscience, should dare to disobey his lordship's wishes. The poor people, however, resolved to do as their fathers did—to risk all and brave all for their Holy Mother, the Church. They left the "bishop" to take his course; they kept their children away from the snare for their souls, which, under the name of schools, he had established among them, and they sent their children for instruction to the admirable school of the Christian Brothers. If it was only for the education and not for the proselytism of the children Lord Plunket felt anxious, he could have nothing to object to this course, for it is a notorious fact that no teachers in this island can compare with the members of the Christian brotherhood in the art of imparting instruction to youth. But his lordship was incensed, and he determined, it would appear, to have his revenge. The result was seen on Wednesday, when he sent a Sheriff and his party to eject the Christian Brothers from their premises, and shut up the school in which they had been imparting instruction to three or four hundred children! This shameful act was temporarily defeated by the women of Tuam, who, like the heroines of Limerick in former days, stood at the gates and by the walls, and repulsed the would-be invaders. The absence of the men of Tuam from the scene is accounted for by our correspondent by the fact that the greater part of the male population of the place were drawn off early in the day by the attraction of some races which were coming off in the vicinity. The schools from which the Good Brothers are now to be summarily ejected by one who wears a mitre, and claims to be considered a successor of the Apostles—meek, lowly, and full of charity—was built by the contributions of the Catholic people of Tuam; and his lordship's eviction of the pious confraternity who use it for purposes of instruction, amounts, in plain fact, to a confiscation of the property! This is the sort of "Tenant Right and Religious Equality" we have in Ireland! And here is a picture of a dignitary of the Church as by law established—one of those gentlemen whom the Catholic people of Ireland are forced to feed and clothe, and pay—to receive in return, hate and slander and oppression. How long, we ask, shall these things continue?

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—The return to Ireland of Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, and his arrival at home amongst us after his prolonged sojourn in the Holy City, has been hailed with gratification by clergy and people. All will be happy to know that His Grace has returned in the enjoyment of excellent health. During his stay at Rome the Archbishop has not forgotten to secure some splendid accessories, not procurable elsewhere, suitable to the services of the altar. Amongst the tokens of paternal regard and personal esteem manifested towards His Grace by His Holiness the Pope, we have been informed that an ancient relic of Christian art, unique in design and remarkable for rare costliness of material and exquisite richness of workmanship, has been presented to His Grace by the Father of the Christian World.

We understand that the late lamented Lord Archbishop of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, once a zealous laborer on the mission in Dublin, when about departing from this world to receive the bright reward of his many virtues, bequeathed to Most Rev. Dr. Cullen his Archi-Episcopal ring as a token of love and respect. The ring of the deceased prelate is an emblematic ornament not unworthy of the hand of an Archbishop. The golden circlet is surmounted by a splendid amethyst, surrounded by a coronal of dia-

monds. Never has a zealous soldier of the faith and devoted servant of God bequeathed the symbol of his fidelity to a worthier inheritor. [Dublin Freeman's Jour., June 4.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.—In the south of Scotland, where the Catholic religion went almost gradually out, and has gradually also been fanned into activity by the Irish immigration—although faith in either case was there—those decorative gems that give to faith all its lustre, were still wanting, or not so becomingly set as to show forth all their brilliancy. The advent of Fathers Gastaldi and Vilas, of the Order of Charity, was accordingly just what was desired, in order to develop the glow of fervor that exhibits Catholic profession in all the glory due to God's Majesty. The mission was opened at Dumfries on the afternoon of Easter Sunday, by F. Vilas. The programme comprised two masses and sermon each morning, with rosary, instruction and benediction in the evening. The confessionals were tenanted all the morning, and from five to ten o'clock P. M., crowds assisted at all the masses; and enheartening was the large attendance at the evening instructions. In a congregation anything but remarkable for wealth, very many personal and domestic sacrifices must have been made to allow the presence of so many at the daily oblation. Several converts are numbered also among the fruits of this very successful mission.

[Glasgow Free Press.

CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The following is a correct list of the Catholics returned to the new Parliament. They are 32 in number:

Acton, Sir John D., Bart., Carlow Borough; Bellew, Richard Montesquein, Louth; Blake, John Aloysius, Waterford City; Bowyer, George, Dundalk; Brady, John, Leitrim; Burke, Sir Thomas J., Bart., Galway County; Castlerosse, Right Hon. Viscount, Kerry; Cogan, Wm. H. F., Kildare; Corbally, Matthew Elias, Meath: Deasy, Richard, Cork County; Dunne, Michael, Queen's County; Ennis, John, Athlone; Esmonde, John, Waterford County; Fagan, William, Cork City, (deceased since the election; Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. J. D., Ennis; Gavin, George O'Halloran, Limerick City; Hennessy, John Pope, King's County; Howard, Lord Edward F., Arundel; Lanigan, John, Cashel; M'Cann, James, Drogheda; M'Evoy, Edward, Meath; M'Mahon, Patrick, Wexford County; Maguire, John Francis, Dungarvan; Monsell, Right Hon. William, Limerick City; O'Brien, Patrick, King's County; O'Connell, Daniel, Tralee; O'Donohoe, The, Tipperary; O'Ferrall, Right Hon. R. More, Kildare; Redmond, J. E., Wexford Borough; Scully, Vincent, Cork County; Sullivan, Michael, Kilkenny Borough; Waldron, Laurence, Tipperary.

A letter from Rome of the 21st says: "His Holiness ordered the celebration of services for three days this week, in the Church of San Carlo Borromeo, on the Corso, to implore peace from God through the intercession of the holy Archbishop of Milan. Monsignore Borromeo, dean of that church, was charged with the celebration of this pious duty, an honor to which he had a two-fold claim—his position and his name. The splendid reliquary containing the heart of St. Charles, the gift of the cardinal of his family, was placed on the altar of the Virgin during the three days. Both the morning and evening services, which were performed by Cardinals and Bishops, were attended by overflowing congregations."

THE SISTERS OF MERCY—BALLINASLOE WORKHOUSE.—After the routine business was disposed of on Wednesday, the Clerk read the following notice of motion given by Major D'Arcy on the 18th ult.: "Take notice that on Wednesday, the 1st of June, I will move that the religious ladies of the Order of Mercy, residing in Ballinasloe, may be permitted to visit the Roman Catholic inmates in the workhouse and its hospitals, and afford religious instruction to the Roman Catholic children at such times and subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may deem desirable."—JOHN D'ARCY.

CONVERSIONS.—Within the last few days some sensation has been created in Norwich by it getting known that one or more of the Misses Stanley, daughters of the Anglican Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1849, had embraced the Catholic faith. These ladies went out to the Crimea with Miss Nightingale, to aid her in attending on the sick and wounded.

The Castlebar Telegraph says: "Arthur St. George Cuff, Esq., of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, son of the late James Cuff, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Creagh, in this County, has been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church, by Rev. Mr. Power, at the Metropolitan Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin.

MISS NIGHTINGALE A NUN.—We have heard it stated on authority that we have no right to question, that the celebrated Florence Nightingale, of Crimean fame, has entered the Convent of Gorey, in the County of Wexford, as a postulant. [Cork Examiner.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE MISSIONARY HOUSE AND CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, NINTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

Discourse of the Most Reverend Archbishop.

About Fifteen Thousand Persons Present.

The announcement in The METROPOLITAN RECORD and other journals, that this important and interesting event would take place on the afternoon of Sunday, the 19th inst., attracted one of the largest assemblages at the place stated, we have ever seen collected on any similar occasion. Four o'clock was the time appointed, but long before that hour several thousands had gathered near the site of the future Missionary House, the walls of which have already been raised to a considerable height above the foundation. A platform was erected within a short distance of the site of the edifice for the Most Reverend Archbishop and the reverend clergy, of whom a large number were present at the ceremony. The American, Irish, and flags of other nations were displayed from different parts of the ground belonging to the Order and which we may here state extends over a space of two acres.

Before, however, proceeding further with our report we will give some particulars in regard to the society for which the house is being erected, and a few details about the building itself. The title by which the society is known is "The Congregation of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle," and the names of the members are Rev. I. T. Hecker, Superior, Rev. A. F. Hewett, Rev. George Deshon and Rev. F. A. Baker, members of the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer, who were, at their own request, separated therefrom, by a decree of the Pope, in March, 1858. The new Congregation was soon after formed under the sanction of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, and its members are principally employed in giving missions in different parts of the United States. They have also a parochial charge in the city of New York.

The property of the Congregation consists of thirty-two lots on Ninth avenue, extending from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth streets, purchased last Summer for $50,000.

The building is of brick, 135 by 50 feet, three stories and a basement. In the first and second stories there is a chapel 100 feet long, 50 wide, 24 ft. high; which will seat 1,000 persons. The remainder of the building is arranged in conventual style, as a residence for the Community of Missionary Priests. The chapel is a temporary parochial church. A large parish church will be built hereafter. The present building will then be fitted up throughout for the use of the Community The house and church are dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle.

According to notice, the procession in which was the Most Rev. Archbishop with the Clergy, set out from the temporary residence of the Paulist Fathers in Sixtieth street, near Broadway. The following are the names of the clergy in the procession: Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G.; Very Rev. Michael McCarron, Archdencon; Rev. Messrs. McAleer, Quinn, Donnelly, McNeirny, Barry, McCarthy, Doane, Slevin, Doyle, Preston, Traenor, and the Paulist Fathers, whose names we have already given. Bishop O'Conor, though not in the procession, was present at the ceremony.

On reaching the platform, around which about 15,000 persons had by this time assembled, the Most Rev. Archbishop delivered the following discourse:

The first verse of one of the Psalms to be read in the ceremony of laying the corner stone

"Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

These words of the holy prophet, beloved brethren, said the Most Rev. Archbishop, are presented to us in her offices by the Church whenever we undertake anything like the great work, the commencement of which has brought you together this day. The prophet speaks of "the house," but the Church understands it emphatically of the House of God, which is not every house, but a special house set apart and to be consecrated to His worship and His glory; and hence, if in any undertaking these words would be appropriate in the hearts and on the lips of a Christian, they are more particularly so when we venture to raise a structure to the honor of the great God who created this magnificent universe out of nothing. We employ them on this occasion as upon many others, to signify that all the merit which man can have is the merit of his good intentions, of his high and noble will, not, indeed, (for that would be extreme arrogance and impiety,) as if he could add anything to the majesty and glory of God, but he can add indirectly by recognizing that glory, and as far as it is within his means, by manifesting even in an outward way his reverence for God, who, though unseen, is everywhere, but more especially on the altar of the Holy Catholic temple.

When God created the heavens and the earth there was no sin, but sin was afterwards committed by his permission—that is to say, by his not having prevented it—having left man at liberty to render him a homage that would be a free homage. In consequence of the sin committed by our first parents, we have entailed upon us all the trials, and sufferings, and disappointments, and sickness, which we experience in life, and finally death itself. This was the work of the first Adam. The second Adam, that is, our Saviour Jesus Christ, introduced the Resurrection. By the first Adam there was entailed upon the earth as well as upon its inhabitants a general malediction. The words of the Almighty were, that the earth itself was cursed, and that malediction has not been removed, because the consequences of original sin still prevail. Man, thou art but dust, and unto dust thou must return; and the admonition of the precept was, that on the day that the free but innocent, and pure, and holy creatures which had just come from the creating hand of God should fall, they should die. We all know what death is, and although the Son of God became man and died for us, it was not to redeem us from the temporal penalty of sin so much as to redeem us from that eternal death which would have been otherwise the consequence of human transgression. It is for this reason that whenever the Church authorizes a portion of the earth to be taken and set apart from profane and secular uses to be the ground and the foundation of an altar to his glory, through the merits and by the authority of that same Jesus Christ the malediction that adheres to the earth in general is removed; and this is the object of the ceremony of prayers and benediction connected with the laying of the corner stone of a new church.

It has been my own happy privilege, during the period of my episcopal life, to have officiated in laying the corner stones of many temples to God, and as it is to-day your consolation and joy and pride, so it is to me a source of great gratification to assist again in that sublime office. The place on which you stand, as you know, is the centre of a district that is as yet but sparsely populated, but which promises ere long to be densely peopled. There was no sanctuary near this place, no altar, no sacrifice, but there soon will be, and you need not to be told of the advantages that will result not only to the Catholics of this neighborhood, but to the whole population, for in every Catholic church there is a fullness of all that is in the universal church; there is its authority recognized and sustained; there is the power of its episcopacy, and the especial power of its priesthood to consecrate the Victim of the New Law in the Holy Sacrifice of the Christian Church. This is the highest worship man can offer to God, because every merit comes through his incarnate Son; every prayer of ours that reaches the ears of the Eternal, must be sanctioned by the merit of our Divine Redeemer. But if prayers receive that benediction through His Incarnation, how much more should we receive through the adorable Sacrifice which he instituted, in which He himself is a priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedeck, and in which you blend your prayers with the priest who ministers in the name of Christ. And this is what we are to have here. The edifice which is now in course of erection, may not be the church which is to occupy this ground hereafter, but is to be here for a long period, to serve the poor members of the mystical body of Christ in this neighborhood. From this place the poor people will derive consolations in all the trials of life; their children will be consecrated to God at the font of Baptism; their youth, at a mature and proper age, will be united in the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony; their sick will be visited in this place, and when they or others shall find their consciences burdened with sin, and will come and confess, God, through the ministry of His priests, will remove the burden and let them go forth with a light heart, not with the liberty of transgressing again, but with the holy intention of never more offending God. Here, too, they will come to be united with the Head of the Church in the adorable Sacrament of the Holy Communion; and when sickness shall have overtaken them they will derive from here the consolation of the last rites of the Church of which the Apostle speaks:

"Is any one sick among you, let him bring the priests of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick man, and the lord shall raise him up, and if he be in sins they shall be forgiven him."

These are the consolations and the ground of our holy religion, and if it were possible for all men to meet in one temple, the recognition of those efforts by which we erect temples to God would not be necessary; but the people of God are scattered from the rising to the setting of the sun, and where their wants require it, let a new corner-stone, and another and another be laid, till ample provision shall have been made for the whole people of God, so that none shall perish for lack of the bread of life.

This church is to be superintended dy clergymen who devote themselves voluntarily to the work of God, not merely by attending to the spiritual wants of their own neighborhood, but as occasion may offer and opportunities may be multiplied, to carry the word of life to distant regions, with the approbation of the Bishop and their Sovereign Pontiff. Of course, beloved brethren, this is not a time for me to deliver a discourse upon the Catholic religion, but it is a time for me to say that were it not that the minds of men were pre-occupied with false opinions regarding the religion of the Way of the Cross, they would be open to the light of truth in a country free and untrammeled as this is. Now those false opinions and prejudices are to be struggled with. We have no means, no charm, to remove them; at the same time it is the duty of God's missionaries to present the truth wherever an opportunity is presented, for we know our Divine Lord established but one Faith, one Church, one Baptism. We know that the characteristics of the Church belong exclusively to that great spiritual communion of which the Successor of St. Peter is the visible head. No man can fix the period of its beginning after Christ, or say from what community it separated. There have been separations, but this Church remains in the same ground, as the tree of eternal life, planted by the hand of our Divine Lord instead of the tree of perdition by which our first parents fell, and by which we became degenerate by inheritance. I will therefore conclude by exhorting you to aid in a liberal and enlarged spirit of Christian faith and charity in this noble undertaking, not merely to-day but whenever the opportunity occurs, because it is by the small but numerous contribution of faithful men and women in a country like ours that we can succeed in laying the foundation of a church and erecting an altar to the glory of the living God.

At the conclusion of the Archbishop's discourse the procession was again formed and moved to the place where the corner-stone was laid and where the ceremony took place. Under the corner-stone were placed a brief notice of the event, a copy of the principal papers published in our metropolis, among which was The METROPOLITAN RECORD, and the articles generally made use of for such purpose.

After the ceremony the procession moved to the house of the Paulist Fathers, and the multitude dispersed. Thus terminated the laying of the corner-stone of the House and Church of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul. In conclusion, we may say the building will be ready for occupation by September.

Although about fifteen thousand persons, as we have said, assembled to witness the ceremony, the greatest order and decorum prevailed. For this, Captain Coulter, of the Twenty-second ward, and his men, are entitled to a due share of credit.

ALLSPICE A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO.—Any person (says The Colonial Standard) who knows anything of the fragrance of a Pimento walk when in full blow, may form some idea of it by a pipe charged and lighted with the dried berry, simply crushed in coarse bits. It cannot be well smoked in short pipes, but with the long cherry stick of a meerschaum it affords "a treat beyond anything known in the use of tobacco." The coolies and native laborers are bringing Pimento into use in the place of tobacco.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR METROPOLIS.*

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Prince street, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

Exhibition and Examination of the Children.

The Exhibition of the Orphans under the care of the Sisters of Charity in Prince street, took place in the large and commodious school room of the Institution, on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

There was a large number of persons present, among whom were Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., Rev. Messrs. McNeirney, McEvoy and Burns, Messrs. James B. Nicholson, Hugh Kelly, Martin Waters, James Moore, Thomas Boyd, McKenzie and Henry Shields. Hon. John Kelly and Mr. A. H. Green, were also present.

The examination was conducted by Mr. Michael J. O'Donnell, who has always shown a kind interest in the welfare of the orphans.

The interest attaching to juvenile exhibitions in general was enhanced in this instance by the fact that these little ones were orphans, all without homes, and many without even the remembrance of one, indebted to the charitable for an asylum and to strangers for their daily bread, but indebted to the Sisters for the loving care and far-sighted kindness, without which one might not be a blessing, and the other could never be a home. Everything looked bright and pleasant; the sun streamed in through the half-drawn blinds, and the street cries and sounds of busy life without, heard through the open windows, was in striking contrast with the peaceful calm within, a calm not peculiar to one, but characteristic of all our religious establishments. The children were plainly but neatly attired in light dresses and white aprons, and looked the very perfection of neatness and cleanliness. The Sisters had contrived to combine uniformity with variety by dressing the children in classes, each class different, but the members of each alike. The only exception to this was in the Baby Class, a class, by-the-way, that excited more interest than any other, in which the baby *par excellence*, a sweet little thing not four years old, was dressed in white. The lecture room was so thoroughly ventilated that little inconvenience was felt from the heat, although it was crowded until the close of the exercises. Freshly gathered flowers, arranged in vases, were placed at the base of the statue of the Blessed Virgin and tastefully disposed throughout the room, gratifying more than one sense by their beauty and fragrance. As each class came up for examination it took its place on a platform opposite the Committee, and the children fell into line without an order being given by word or sign. It was pleasant to see such discipline preserved without the aid of teachers or monitors, and it spoke loudly in favor of the mode adopted in the institution.

The exercises commenced with the following address, which was delivered in a clear and distinct tone of voice by Mary Jane Ferguson, one of the orphans:

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER, KIND AND HONORED BENEFACTORS: In the name of my companions, I give to all a most cordial welcome and thank you for the honor your presence has this day conferred on us.

With noiseless wing another year has glided down the stream of time, and again we are assembled with light hearts and happy faces to receive the smile of approval that beams on the countenances of the dear friends who now surround us.

With what anxiety have we not looked for this festive day in our happy and peaceful home, as it is the only occasion afforded us of expressing the overflowing gratitude and love of our hearts. I offer, then, the orphans' grateful thanks for the daily blessings and advantages afforded us by your untiring charity and zeal. Oh! how bleak and dreary would be this cold and busy world to us poor destitute and hapless children, were it not for the solicitude and liberality exercised by you in our behalf. In this happy home we feel not the privations of our state; in this blessed abode the maternal care and watchfulness bestowed on us amply supply the loss of our parents by nature.

Surrounded thus with blessings on every side, what wonder is it that the orphan's heart should throb with delight, that tears of gratitude should choke the utterance of words? Silence must speak for us; gratitude, heartfelt gratitude, is the only return we can make for favors so unbounded.

Accept, then, beloved friends, our sincere and humble offering, while our continual and fervent supplication shall daily ascend to the Throne of God in your behalf, and may a bright and unfading crown of glory be the recompense of your fidelity to the command of Our Father in Heaven, who has said, "What you have done to these little ones, you did to me."

The audience testified their approval by their hearty applause.

All the pupils now joined in a song called "Bonnie Eloise," which was sung sweetly and in good time. We may remark here that the children do not sing arranged pieces; nothing but simple little airs, which they sing in unison, for the Sisters do not think it desirable that they should study vocal music. The Opening Address was delivered by one of the children, clearly and distinctly, after which the regular business was commenced by the examination of the First Class in Reading, Orthography, Grammar and Astronomy. This was got through more than creditably, the answers being prompt and correct in every instance. The same class was afterwards examined in Geography, Familiar Science, Arithmetic and Algebra, and the result was equally satisfactory. The Arithmetic was particularly good, the girls working difficult problems in Interest, and examples in Equation of Payments, and other rules, with great facility. In Algebra they were not examined further than the fundamental rules, but these they understood perfectly. Some rather difficult questions were put to the class in Familiar Science, which were promptly answered, the children displaying a knowledge of the currency and standard of value in the different countries of the Old and New World, the various metals used in ancient and modern times, the date of the introduction of each new coin, and the variation it has undergone in value, with the origin and reason of the names, etc., and other matters which we did not expect such youthful pupils to understand. The Reading deserves especial mention, the pronunciation, emphasis and intonation being correct and natural. The Second Class was examined in the same round of studies as the first, minus Algebra, and acquitted themselves equally well. The Third Class did very well in Tables and the simple rules of Arichmetic, and the Juvenile Class passed a creditable examination in Orthography and Geography. Nothing could be more interesting than these innocent little ones, smiling in happy unconsciousness of their orphan condition, and their very appearance was a powerful appeal to the sympathies of the audience. The baby of the class, to whom we have before alluded, excited considerable merriment by her strenuous efforts to answer distinctly, and was rewarded by receiving from the hands of Very Rev. Mr. Starrs a premium on that account. The delight of the child on receiving the appropriate premium—a doll—which the Sisters had designed for her, and the pride with which she carried it to her seat, was something pleasant to see. The exercises were enlivened by songs from the children, and two amusing dialogues, which were recited with a good deal of humor and spirit by members of the First Class. At the conclusion, the following Valedictory Address was spoken by one of the pupils, which affected many of the audience to tears:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is our privilege, as it is our duty and pleasure to welcome you on this occasion—an occasion of joy to us, and we hope of gratitude to you. We do not presume to express the fullness of our feelings; it would be impossible for us to do so. We are but children, and cannot be expected to command language commensurate with the intensity of gratitude appropriate and due to benefactors such as you have proved yourselves to be. All that we can say is that we are sincerely, deeply grateful; grateful for what you have done, grateful for what you are doing—aye, and grateful for what you yet *will* do. Few of us can remember the homes of our childhood. Strangers now cluster around the hearthstones where our infancy was nurtured; strangers took us from desolate firesides, strangers gathered us together in this home of peace and happiness; strangers care for us. Strangers! No, not strangers; for our Heavenly Father, in his love, has removed the icy barrier which would make us strangers. We are your children, and you, under Him, are our parents. And that He, in His mercy, may shower down His choicest blessings, shall be our humble but earnest supplication. [Applause.]

The premiums were now distributed; each child came up when her name was called, received a book from Father Starrs, and after making her obeisance, returned to her seat.

When the pleasing task had been performed the Very Rev. Gentleman addressed the orphans as follows:

My dear children, said he, your examination and exhibition passed off in a most satisfactory manner, and the result is very creditable, as showing your proficiency in Arithmetic, in Grammar, in reading, and in fact in all the branches in which you are educated. I am sure the patrons and benefactors of the Institution who are here present are highly gratified with the manner in which you have acquitted yourselves on this occasion. The addresses were well delivered for children, and we all listened with pleasure to the little dialogues, which were recited with much spirit. It was particularly gratifying to witness the order and regularity which prevailed and to observe how distinctly and clearly each of you spoke—so distinctly that we could all hear what you said. The language of your addresses was very appropriate, and I am sure they touched the hearts of many of those present. It is true that you are orphans, but you have a kind Protector in Heaven, and he has provided for you protectors in this life, by whom you are more kindly cared for and better educated than many children who have not been deprived of their parents. To God, then, you must be grateful for all these favors, and next to Him you must be grateful to the kind benefactors of this Institution.

The Catholics of New York take a pride in supporting our Orphan Asylumns, for we see how each year adds to their prosperity. There is no falling off, but on the contrary, there is a deeper feeling in favor of the children who are thrown upon their benevolence for support. Of this we have substantial evidence in the increased collections which are raised every year for your maintenance. Of course, you must also be grateful to the good Sisters of Charity who bring you up so tenderly, who spend their time in your moral and intellectual education, who take the place of your mothers, and than whom no parent could take a greater interest in your welfare. I will now conclude, my dear children, by exhorting you to be grateful to God for all those blessings you enjoy, to persevere and be attentive to your studies, and to treasure up in your minds the good lessons which you here receive. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Donnell now rose and said that among the many good friends who were present there was one who had proved himself a sincere friend on many occasions—a gentleman who had always taken pleasure in rendering all the service in his power to the Institution. He referred to Mr. Green, who would, he hoped, address the audience.

In compliance with this request Mr. Green made the following remarks: I came here today, he said, under the pressure of an engagement which led me to apprehend that I should be unable to remain during the exercises which I have witnessed with so much pleasure; but as one after another has passed from the stage, I have been so beguiled as to forget my promise. I have seen with gratification, as I have visited this establishment year after year, the continued favors of Providence showered upon it in the evident feeling of happiness, which is so visible in the countenances of these little ones. The exercises which have so happily and appropriately been remarked upon have, I am sure, met with the approbation of all present. There was nothing in them but what was good and profitable. They were peculiarly adapted to the minds of these children, and the judgment manifested in their selection is deserving of the highest praise. We have all been pleased with the progress which was shown by the children in the course of the examination, a progress which affords the surest indication of the fidelity of those to whose charge they are committed. There are few of us who are not affected in what we do by the praise of men, and it is peculiarly grateful to us to receive it. What, then, should we think of those who are actuated by a higher motive than a desire for mere human praise, and who look only to Heaven for the reward of their good actions. While we have witnessed these exercises with so much pleasure, it is peculiarly grateful to see the kind attentions which are bestowed upon these little ones by the good Sisters. They do not look for the approbation of a wide newspaper circulation, nor the applause of the world, but their unobtrusive charity and the true spirit of benevolence by which they are governed endear them to all who appreciate the kindness and the Christian patience they show in such a noble charity as this. [Applause.]

I recollect an anecdote that is told of some gentlemen in the west who had combined together for the purpose of founding a charity which should be a perpetual one. After a long and serious consideration on the subject they came to the conclusion that a hospital or asylum was what they should establish; but how to make it perpetual, how to keep it free from those disturbing influences which sometimes affect institutions of the highest character was a question of the greatest difficulty to them. After much deliberation they at last came to the conclusion that if they would make it perpetual they must confide it to the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Let me close by saying that I am sure, although their services here have been so generally unnoticed, that they have made none the less favorable impression, and that the good they have accomplished will meet with the best of all rewards, the approval of that kind Providence, whose faithful and devoted servants they are. [Applause.]

As the audience were about to separate Mr. O'Donnell rose and said he had been requested by the Sisters to state that the school room had been newly furnished, and to extend in their name an invitation to the ladies and gentlemen present to visit it and other parts of the establishment. A large number availed themselves of this invitation, and hastened up stairs to inspect the new arrangements. The apartment is large and lofty, and has windows on three sides, which make it bright and airy, two essentials for a school-room; the walls are hung with maps and specimens of the children's worsted work, which was admired by every lady present for its finish and delicate shading, and the school furniture, which is of the best quality and newest style, is arranged in classes. In constructing the benches a hint has been taken from the seats in a railroad carriage, and the children can move from side to side, as necessity requires, without resorting to the disagreeable expedient of turning the whole concern in order to procure a support for their backs. It is a capital idea, a great improvement on the old plan, and we should not be surprised to see it universally adopted. From the school-room we proceeded to the dormitories and admired the ranges of single beds, &c., neat and orderly, and the clean, cool look of each apartment, and thence to the Infirmary, which we found empty, there not being a single case of sickness among these hundreds of children. On such a fact it is unnecessary to make any comment. Since our last visit a Pharmacy has been added to the Institution, a valuable addition, when we remember how suddenly infantile diseases make their appearance, and how easily they may be arrested in the first stage. In this department the knowledge of medicine, acquired by the Sisters in the hospitals of their Order, is turned to good account, for they make the syrups and tinctures used in the establishment in order that they may be pure and unadulterated.

*Our report of the Exhibition of the Orphans must take the place this week of the account of the institution itself, which of course will be continued hereafter.

RECEIPT FOR TESTING EGGS.—There is no difficulty whatever in testing eggs; they are mostly examined by a candle. Another way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on their sides, always; if bad, they will stand on their small ends, the large end always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat, and can be depended upon. An ordinary mode is to take them into a room moderately dark and hold them between the eye and a candle or lamp. If the egg be good—that is, if the albumen is still unaffected—the light will shine through with a reddish glow; while, if affected, it will be opaque or dark.

A PEEP AT THE MEN IN THE MOON.—An Italian savant, after six years' trial, is said to have a surface for photographic pictures, perfectly free from irregularities capable of distorting the most imperceptible lines of a photograph, and to have taken on this surface a photograph of the moon, on which figures of naked animals are depicted, one species of which bore a great resemblance to human beings.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier.....$3 00
Price per year served by mail.....2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.....2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
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No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders sent to the Publication Office, No. 371 Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) Publisher.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1859.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN ITALY.

The news by the Anglo-Saxon is to the effect that a battle, whether decisive or not, has taken place at Magenta between the Austrians and the allied armies, on the road from Vercelli to Milan, said to be twelve miles from the latter city. The loss to the two armies has been very great, and it is remarkable that scarcely in any of the battles of the First Napoleon, considering the number engaged, so many generals and superior officers fell on both sides. This shows a considerable change in the mode of conducting battles. It seems that at the present day the commanders of armies must lead in the heat of action as well as elsewhere.

There is a discrepancy between the French and Austrian reports in regard to the number of killed, wounded and prisoners. It appears that the French boast of prisoners to a large number, while the Austrians do not allude to their having taken any prisoners from the Allies. The difference might be accounted for on the ground that either through policy or from necessity the Austrians were retreating, and a retreating army always furnishes more prisoners to the enemy than an army that is advancing. We do not, therefore, attach much importance to the account of this engagement as a decisive battle, or to the reports of victory or defeat so far as they have reached us. We must be on our guard against receiving as gospel the bulletins of French generals under the inspiration of a Napoleonic commander. The First Emperor of the French used this dodge with immense effect in all his battles except the last, which was fatal to his domination. With him bulletins after a battle had become a study and a science. He knew the national vanity of the people at whose head he had been placed, and that a military lie sent from their own commander could never be refuted in the estimation of the French people by the sober truth coming from their enemies. Hence, before electric telegraphs were established, he boasted he cared not what news might reach France, provided his bulletins could get there twenty-four hours before any other report.

We do not say that the present Emperor has adopted this practice; nevertheless, as a commander on the field of battle, we can easily imagine that the first report of his officers would be so shaped as to make their authors agreeable to his Majesty. Flattery, and especially to a sovereign who has unsheathed his imperial sword in the very centre of the contest, is a natural element in the atmosphere that surrounds Napoleon III.

The Anglo-Saxon brings us little, if any, intelligence from the Austrian side. Indeed as yet the data are not sufficient to warrant a conclusion as to the substantial effect of the late battle at Magenta. One thing, however, we must say, by way of parenthesis, that it gives us unspeakable pleasure to find that our countryman, Gen. McMahon, (if he was not born in Ireland he should have been,) has so distinguished himself as to merit a Marshal's baton and the title of Duke of Magenta on the field of battle, and to have received it on the field of battle itself.

Every instalment of news makes us more anxious to receive the next. We cannot, however, help remarking the great policy, and, indeed, humanity, manifested on both sides with regard to the ancient and illustrious city of Milan, the capital of Lombardy. The Austrians in their retreat avoided entering into that city, with the view, no doubt, to save it from destruction, and to spare its inhabitants. They have probably entertained the idea of preserving it intact for their own occupation after a few months, while on the other hand the French, with great policy and tact, have declined to take possession of it, and thus the Milanese are permitted to be what they have been always—simply Italians. If the French army had occupied that city, the effect would have been as galling to their feelings as if they had been conquered. There was nothing, however, to shock the feelings of the inhabitants, but great judgment was exhibited on the part of the French and Austrian armies in leaving Milan outside of the contest. That they should declare in favor of Sardinia, in view of recent events, is not at all surprising—it amounts to a declaration in favor of themselves and of Italy; but a French master would be more odious to them, under such circumstances, than the yoke of Austria, to which they have been so long accustomed. If we supposed it probable that the Austrians would have been driven out of Northern Italy, then arises the question whether Turin or Milan shall be the capital of the new State, and the latter hypothesis, in which the voice of the people of Italy would make itself heard in the councils of the nation, it would not at all surprise us to find Garibaldi clamored for as the chief of the new State, provided he is not destroyed before the end of the war. So far it is quite certain that this bold leader has caught the eye of his nation, and won its heart more than either Napoleon, or Victor Emanuel. In fact, he has thrown them both in the shade, and if he should be for some time yet as successful as he is reported to have been since the opening of the campaign, we shall not be astonished to see him becoming a subject of undisguisable jealousy to the two other leaders. One thing is certain, that he is a brave man, of few words but daring deeds, and, as the world runs in his country, of great patriotism.

It is a little remarkable that his name is not deemed worthy to figure in the French bulletins; neither is there any mention of the great Victor Emanuel, who played the lion of bravery, according to the Italian accounts, in the battle of Palestro. It is evident that the atmosphere has not been sufficiently clear to enable impartial men to write a true account of the results of the late contest at Magenta. We shall wait.

Once the sword is drawn, men are disposed or liable to forget the causes that led to or might justify an appeal to war. In the present instance, we are not inclined to give way to that usual forgetfulness. What may be the ulterior ends that the contending parties have in view, it is not for us to determine. We repudiate the principle that the end justifies the means. This is a Pagan and inhuman maxim. If it be that Napoleon intends to liberate Italy, as he has proclaimed, even at the sacrifice of blood and treasure, one would expect that to be consistent, and to come into court with clean hands he should first have liberated his own subjects, which he could have done without exhausting the exchequer of France or spilling the blood of Frenchmen. If there lurk in the recesses of his bosom a desire to figure in Italy as his uncle did, and to farm out his relations on the States of the Peninsula, it is almost certain that he is preparing for himself a *finale* such as his uncle experienced. But be his intentions what they may, it does not appear that his present adversary, the Emperor of Austria, in governing the Italian provinces of his empire, had given France any new cause of quarrel whatever. The resentment of France, therefore, does not stand out as justified by anything more than a Napoleonic whim, having as much foundation in truth and justice as some of the expeditions undertaken to redress the wrongs of the whole world in his own person, by that great man who is so well-known by the name of Don Quixote.

Austria, on the other hand, seems simply to have stood upon her hereditary rights. It is not true that she provoked the war, although it is true that when French diplomacy procured a certain amount of entanglement regarding the question, and while French policy required yet further delays to make the preparations for war still more complete, Austria did seem to be the aggressor by crossing the boundary dividing her provinces from Sardinia. Let us have patience in regard to what is to follow.

THE WAR AS IT AFFECTS THE POPE AND THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.

We perceive that Exeter Hall, and the spirits who sympathize with its peculiar principles, anticipate the destruction of the Papal Sovereignty in the Peninsula of Italy as one of the almost certain results of the present struggle between Austria and France. They imagine that to rob the Soverei n Pontiff of his temporal dominion would be equivalent to the overthrow of the Catholic Church, and it is entirely in their line to regard human violence as the best means of propagating Protestant domination and destroying Christian truth. Hence a petty insurrection in Spain or Italy, or South America, is valued, as indeed it ought to be, of more importance for the Protestant cause than the results to be anticipated from the labors of a thousand missionaries and tract distributors.

Catholics are not unaccustomed to this kind of feeling on the part of the enemies of their creed; but then on the other hand, history has so often falsified their predictions that a repetition of them creates no alarm, for we know that at any rate God will ultimately turn their prophecies into confusion. Pius VI and Pius VII were both made captives to the wild schemes of French ambition. The former died in captivity; the latter was restored to the throne of St. Peter amid the joy of his own subjects and the lively approbation of European nations. His present Holiness was also in exile, and the Exeter Hall people clapped their hands as if the good time always coming had now at length arrived. Yet Napoleon, not then Emperor, but head of the French Republic, extinguished the life of the spurious little Italian sister that had brooded for a short period in the porches of the Vatican.

Every one knew, at the time referred to, that during the absence of the Pope from Rome Italy was drained of a large portion of its worst people, who had congregated at the Eternal City as if that had become, for the moment, the cesspool of the Peninsula. The conflux seemed to be under the influence of laws similar to those that govern the action of fluids, and inundated for the time the Capital of the Christian World. Yet Napoleon having passed from the rank of head of a Republic to that of an Empire, has discovered, at his great peril, that even the extinction of the Roman Republic did not extinguish the race of assassins. He has passed through dangers to his life as imminent in his own Capital as those which he is likely to encounter on the field of battle. He had not Austrian armies to oppose; his adversary was the individual assassin who barely did not succeed in destroying his life. His experience has no doubt made a profound impression upon the mind of the French Emperor. Nor can his course be well accounted for except on the supposition that by entering into this present war he would exhaust still more the race of assassins, and despoil Mazzini, Garibaldi, Kossuth, *et id genus omne* of their prestige as liberators of the oppressed nationalities, by taking the matter into his own hands. Whatever may have been his intentions, there is but little ground for hesitation as to the result of the war in the direction to which we have just alluded. It would seem that in entering into the policy, or at least the professions of these desperate leaders, he has selected the high ground of Italy, and is drawing around him, under the lead of Garibaldi, and others of that stamp, the discontented and desperate spirits of the land. He is now, if we can make use of such a phrase, purifying Italy, as it were, by the power of an immense air pump, and bringing to the surface the hidden enemies of social peace. What he will do with them we cannot precisely predict, but one thing is very probable, that he will give them every opportunity of proving their valor in front of their Austrian enemy. They have been patriots of poetry and the stilletto long enough; Napoleon will give them a chance to prove their patriotism by the old maxim, "dulce et decorum est pro patria *mori*."

This class of Italians sympathize with Exeter Hall, and have been the feeders of its Anti-Catholic bigotry. They wish the Pope to be deprived of his temporal authority, because they hate authority, whether human or divine; because many of them are utter infidels, and all of them demoralized and depraved. Will they succeed in their expectations? We trust not. The two great contending powers vie with each other in professions of zeal for the support of religion and in profound reverence and devotion to the Holy See. And yet, the Austrians have immense fortifications in Ancona on the Adriatic, while the French have an army on the banks of the Tiber. The Austrians, it is true, never made the Pope a prisoner. Whether he is not a French prisoner in his own capital, even under the outward show of respect and protection manifested by the authority of the French Government, is a question which history is not yet at liberty to determine. Pius VII. would have been surrounded by unspeakable magnificence if he had yielded to the policy of the first Na-

poleon; but captivity is captivity, whether in a palace, or the fortress of Ham, and it is not of much consequence whether captivity is exercised by French authority, at Fontainebleau, or in Rome. We do not want to see the Head of the Church a captive, no matter how speciously, how gently, or how respectfully the bondage may be administered.

We have seen that a portion of the press, not usually unkind, have thrown out the idea that a large proportion of the Catholics, both of Europe and America, would deem it an advantage to religion if the Holy Father were freed from the cares of civil government. These supposed Catholics are described as the enlightened and liberal class. Putting aside the Red Republicans of France, of Italy, and of Germany, and the infidels of every sect and clique, whether they are nominally Catholics or not, we do not see that there is any difference of opinion among the reflecting, sincere and well-disposed members of the Church in any country with regard to the Pope's temporal government and position. If, therefore, there be such a party as described, their liberality and enlightenment are synonimous with the revolutionary principles to which we have referred. By logical consequence, the atheist would rank as the most liberal and, if the press thought proper to say so, the most enlightened.

But what affects us still more is that individual Catholics may be found here and there who, without reflecting upon the subject, have been more or less influenced by the specious but deceptive pleading of the other side. They can easily imagine that the Pope would be relieved from the burden of many cares if he were unconnected with the sovereignty of the State. And this is certainly true; but they do not reflect that as civil society is constituted there are two conditions for mankind, to one of which the Pope must essentially belong. These conditions are, on the one hand, sovereignty, no matter by what name it may be called, and on the other subjection. If the Pope ceases to be a sovereign he becomes a subject. To what sovereign will he own subjection? Will the Emperor of France, or the Emperor of Austria, or the King of Naples, be his royal master, and claim to guide and govern him as Lord Derby governs the Archbishop of Canterbury? Is that the purpose cherished by these unreflecting Catholics, as we know it to be the policy of the Red Republicans throughout the world?

The Pope speaks to the whole earth. How much will the respect due to his sacred word be diminished if he should have to speak not as Sovereign of the Papal States, but as a vassal of some corrupt human Government. Is this what liberal and enlightened Catholics look forward to? No! the Providence of God has hitherto preserved the Popes, successors of St. Peter and Vicars of Christ, always, so to speak, in possession of sovereignty, Under the Pagan Emperors of Rome they spoke and decided, and maintained their independence and sovereignty in the face of torture and martyrdom. Subsequently they were placed by that same Providence in the position now occupied by Pius IX., and they have spoken from the summit of Catholic authority, and without even the suspicion of being influenced by any temporary ruler, for they acknowledged the superiority of none.

A FEW FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.

The conclusion at which we arrive respecting the social position of a country, varies in accordance with the opportunities we may have had of extending our knowledge. The traveller who has not been much from his own home, forms the standard by which he judges of other lands from what he has been familiar with, and so far as it falls short of this, he thinks that the people must be in an unhappy condition, and that it needs only the institutions under which he has lived to make it arrive at what he deems to be a state of perfection. The Englishman visits the Papal States; he does not behold there the commercial zeal which he finds at home, and he concludes a limited monarchy would cure what he deems to be an existing evil. The American cannot agree with him in this, for he believes Republican institutions are the only panacea for what he regards as enormities, and that these alone would enable the dominion of the Holy See "to go ahead" and surpass the other countries of Europe.

Though both parties may differ in the remedies which they suggest, they agree, however, that the Pope should be deprived of his temporal power, because they believe Italy is not to be equal to the other States of Europe in temporal prosperity. True, they will say, its system of education is not so bad, one in every six enjoying its advantages, and the numbers confined in the prisons are lessening year after year; but then the system of agriculture is not good, and the commerce of the country is not in a prosperous condition. Whilst we deny the position which they assume, that a country is to be taken away from a monarch whose predecessors have possessed it for more than ten centuries, because it does not come up to their idea of what constitutes social happiness, we maintain that both in commercial and agricultural pursuits, the States of the Church are in a prosperous condition.

If we travel through the part of the country that borders on the Adriatic, we shall find that the state of agriculture in those places is as far advanced as the system of tenure will allow it to be. The system that exists through a portion of France and in the larger part of the Italian peninsula, consists of a contract between the landlord and tenant, whereby both mutually agree to share the profits of the farm between them, the landlord supplying the implements of agriculture and the land, and the tenant his own labor and the seed. Neither party has any desire to improve the state of agriculture, as it will bring no direct profit to himself, or such as will pay him for the outlay. This has existed from the earliest times of Italian history, and as it affords a sufficient income to both parties, and as it enables them to live comfortably, it will not be easily altered in a nation which is not given to change.

The Campagna about Rome admits but of little cultivation, and that only where it borders on towns and villages to which the laborers can retire during the night, and where their families reside, for the malaria produces a fever which is almost always fatal. This fever is most prevalent about the latter end of June, when the harvest is being gathered in, and will always prevent the entire of the Campagna from being placed under cultivation. No person who understands the nature of the country could entertain the idea of doing so. Amongst the agricultural exports we meet with corn, oil, wool, tobacco, pine kernels, cork bark, silk, potash and oxen. Manufacturing industry is generally diffused over the country; woolen cloths, silks, damasks, velvets, ribbons, silk vails, crapes, carpets, wax candles, ropes, cordage, &c., are amongst the objects to which the skill of the artisan is directed. We say nothing of the excellent wines, which are equal to those which can be met in other countries. Whilst the articles of natural produce are exported, the manufactures are chiefly made for home consumption, and in addition to these large quantities are imported from other countries. In 1853 the income of the country was estimated at 11,110,569 scudi, 60,000 of which were all that were applied to the private expenditure of the Holy Father. This shows that the government is certainly not an expensive one. We may conclude that if education is on the increase, and if crime is on the decrease—if the agriculture and the commerce of the country, notwithstanding the many difficulties with which they are surrounded, are progressing favorably, the social condition of the Roman States is not quite so bad as Protestant writers would make us believe.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

As we have heretofore intimated, it is very probable that before the termination of the war in Italy all Europe will be convulsed by the expected active interference of the States of the German Confederation in support of Austria.

The Augsburg Gazette, a paper of high authority and a pretty certain index to the tone of the German mind, received by the Europa, contains a highly important article on the subject. It is entitled "What are we waiting for," and winds up some very strong arguments in favor of such policy by recommending to Prussia and the other States a declaration of war against France, and following it up by the invasion of the country with soldiers of the Federation; a march on the City of Paris; the taking of the place if possible; and the annexation of Lorraine and Alsatia to Germany.

The writer has strong hopes that in such a contingency the States would have the support of England, and that they could, and should, bear the shock of Russia in arms aiding France.

Although this idea is regarded by many as absurd, it may turn out that Napoleon should require the services of that eminent soldier, the Duke de Malakoff, on the Rhine. The fact of recalling him from the mission to England, in order to give him such a command, is in itself evidence of danger to France in that direction.

THE POLICY WHICH INDUCED AND PROLONGS THE WAR IN ITALY.

It may be safely averred that on the morning of the 3d of December, 1851, when the smoke of the *coup d'etat* was dispersed from over Paris, and when the blood of her citizens had been washed from the streets, Napoleon had no fixed policy, either foreign or domestic. He had, to be sure, gained his end in shaking out again before the world the folds of the imperial mantle, but he was not recognized even by himself, when the royal vesture was placed on his shoulders. Born in the cradle of the first Imperial Court, he was deprived of its comforts and glare at an early age by the fall of his uncle. The rude uncertainties which attended his boyhood, and after life developed a vast deal of worldly astuteness in the man, and begat an indifference as to results, which made him in some measure a worshipper of chance, and as chance had now caused his hazardous attack on the constitution, it may be supposed that he was more than ever disposed to submit himself and his fortunes to her caprices. It was necessary, however, to, in some measure, appear to direct his chances by the inauguration of a policy of government. Casting around he saw at once that all the monarchs of the world viewed him as an intruder, while he became assured that the revolutionists of 1848 had ranked him as their mutual enemy and vowed his death, even if brought about by secret assassination. Paris—which means France in political *parlance*—subjected by fear, waited in breathless anxiety to learn his programme, and he soon told her that it was to be a general employment of the people at the rate of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," the abolition of the pauper soup kitchens established by the visionary socialism of Lamartine and his friends; peace with the nations; and a due sustention of the honor and dignity of the country. This was satisfactory to the people, for a generous and confiding people are easily satisfied, but was far from satisfactory to the ruler, for he well knew his danger. Without a dynastic memory of any older date than the time of Napoleon the first, Louis Napoleon imagined that if he could, by the exercise of a diplomatic *finesse*, attain to perfection in the rough schools of adversity, restore the policy and travel again the course of aggrandizement marked out by the conqueror, it would prove how infinitely more clear and persistent was the genius of the—last it may be—Napoleon when compared with that of even the first of the name.

In order to effect a commencement it was necessary that he should have a recognition by some powerful nation, which would enable him to re-construct the French army and navy; solidify, if possible, his throne; restore the boundary of France on the Rhine; and continue to dazzle his subjects by the seeming halo of a march of power eastward, not caring whether it lead to India, Egypt, or Turkey. The great barriers opposed to his plans were to be found in the antipathies which the people of England entertained towards his name; the treaty of the Congress of Vienna, made 9th of June, 1815, which ignored his pretensions to royalty; the genuine conservatism of Austria, and the Government of the Pope—the one in order to guard her ceded territory, the other to ensure the quiet of the Sovereign Pontiff and his people—and the hostility of Russia.

By adroitly mingling in the diplomatic complications then existing between Russia and Turkey, he was enabled when the war broke out to bring about his alliance with England, which was the first prop of his throne, and formed the stepping-stone which he afterwards used as a means of advance towards a seeming reconciliation with his foes, the revolutionists; for by persuading England to permit the appearance of a small Sardinian army contingent in the Crimea, he served and gratified Victor Emanuel by turning the attention of his people from the diastrous defeats which Charles Albert and himself had sustained at the hands of the Austrians, in the years 1848 and 1849, and reserved to the Sardinian monarch the agitating stock in trade of the cry of "Italian unity" raised by his father as a means of annoying the Emperor of Austria, and handed down to himself as a popular shield with which to cover the disgrace of defeat. Napoleon actually disliked the cry of "Italian unity," but was wise enough to endure its existence as a rallying word for future contingencies to be directed, as we have said, against Austria and the treaty of Vienna.

Is this unlikely? Let us examine.

He was early taught to estimate the value of such popular fallacies when in the mouths or hands of designing men, and his subsequent career as a cosmopolitan liberator set him far ahead of Victor Emanuel in the uses and abuses of such knowledge. Educated by Lebas, son of the associate of Robespierre, Louis Napoleon was a leading member of the revolutionary secret junta of his family, privately convened in Rome in the year 1830, after the fall of Charles the Tenth of France. When the existence of this conclave was made known to the Pope he was shocked, and ordered the expulsion of the present French monarch from the States of the Church. Napoleon, instead of quietly obeying the order, even then endeavored to raise the standard of Italian revolt against the Holy Father, who, in his capacity of temporal sovereign, sheltered all the exiled Bonapartes up to that moment, and traversed the cities of Urbino and Ferrara with that intent. Foiled then by the united forces of Austria and France, he went into England and Switzerland, and

advanced his plans of self-interest, when serving as an officer under the steady government of the republic. He ostentatiously declined an alliance which might have secured him the crown of Portugal, alleging that he wished to serve France as "a citizen and soldier," but we may now reasonably presume that he wished at the moment to serve himself both as a sovereign and a crafty politician. As a means we find that the 30th of October was signalized by the revolution of Strasbourg, in which he played so signal a part, and where the musical cry of "Vive l'Empereur," raised by a few deluded soldiers, flattered his ear. But in this instance the Prince was deceived by men almost as crafty as himself, and the very same troops arrested him in a few hours and took him to prison. So in that instance we find that royalism, aping revolutionism for ulterior purposes, was outwitted by those, who put on the garb of radicals in order to support law and order. No wonder is it, therefore, to see imperialism, republican royalty, if we may so say, and red-handed revolution now runing in leash, to see who shall gain most and deceive the other most effectually.

After another visit to England Louis Napoleon made his second invasion of France in the August of 1840, where he landed and in defence of unity and liberty, we presume, shot with his own hand the French sentinel at Bologne, who attempted to arrest him, as ordered by his superiors. For this he was exiled to the fortress of Ham and confined up to the 25th of May, 1846, when he escaped and again fled to London. He was there when Louis Phillipe was hurled from his throne in February, 1848, and arrived in Paris on the 28th of that month in the character of a citizen of the French Republic, although at the moment some of the more cautious of the Republican party moved to give to Switzerland the glory of his allegiance, in consequence of his late oath to her Constitution. This was not voted, however, and his election to the French Legislature ensued. His career from that moment as legislator, Prince President of the Republic, Director of the *Coup d'etat* and Emperor is well known and needs not repetition. Read it and say is he a true revolutionist! In 1840 he asserted in his proclamation to the people at Bologne:

"May I be cursed should I suffer that in my name doctrines were taught contrary to the democratic principle and the government of the Republic. May I be condemned if I should lay a treasonable hand against the rights of the people, be it even with their consent, or against their will, by force. And now believe me, as I do believe you, and may this call from me be like a prayer to heaven. 'Vive la Republique!'"

On the 2nd of December, 1851, when told "the people fire on the troops and rise in the streets," the reply was, "let the troops fire on them and clear the streets."

Has Victor Emanuel had better fortune? He ascended the throne of Sardinia in 1849, his father having abdicated in consequence of his defeat by the Austrians at the battle of Novara, and experienced the full conviction of the fruitlessness of contending against such men as Radetzky, with the cry of "Liberty for Italy." He, as already said, kept it alive until it served him by furthering Napoleon's designs, and thus brought about the Sardino-Crimean display at England's cost, the marriage of his daughter to Prince Napoleon, the return of thousands of the visionary revolutionists to Italy, and the present war. The King has also staved off a government bankruptcy by his "watchword," for it is well-known that just previous to this war, Cavour and himself had exhausted the treasury, and could not get a loan.

What were the antecedents of Garibaldi? A sworn officer in the Sardinian navy, he rebelled against his King, and was banished by Charles Albert; went to Montevideo, in South America, and became the naval commander of that republic against Rosas, who defeated him. Coming to the United States he engaged in trade; then went to Rome, and in 1848 held that city, with his Red Republican followers, against the troops of his now ally, Napoleon, but was beaten there and exiled, vowing eternal hatred to and mortal vengeance on the man who now clothes and arms his guerillas to further his own ambition.

Is the allied league sincere? Read the antecedents of the three men, and say if it can be so. Victor Emanuel wanted "Italian unity" in 1848, and Napoleon aided in opposing it. Garibaldi wanted extreme revolution and the place of a Roman Tribune in 1848, and Napoleon drove him from his country. Napoleon was given the position of a Republican President in 1848, and he himself threw it away for absolute rule, and now seeks to wipe the blood from off his hands during a general convulsion in Europe, on the great coats of Garibaldi's men, or on the shakos of the Sardinian troops, and then be ready for the repeal of the treaty of Vienna, the vassalage of the Pope, and extended conquest on the Rhine.

Can he effect his purposes? We regret to have it to say that even now he has succeeded in making a virtual prisoner of the Holy Father, but can assert that he will never have him for a subject. Since the commencement of the war the Pope explicitly proclaimed his neutrality by diplomatic circular. The King of Sardinia would not accept this, and immediately after his rejection of it, although seemingly approved by Napoleon, General Goyon, commander of the French troops in Rome, turned the monks of the Convent of Montorio out, and placed artillery on the building, thus entirely commanding the city and affording the most certain evidence that the attempts to disturb the tenure of church property all over Europe—initiated by Victor Emanuel and Cavour in 1853, '54, when they legislated nuns, and priests, and monks from their retreats—finds sanction and encouragement from Napoleon the Third, who imagines, perhaps, that he is thus more faithfully rehearsing his uncle's old programme in some of its divisions.

If the bad success of the efforts of the Emperor Napoleon to drag Austria into the Russian war were to be taken as an augury of his triumph in the present contest, we would prophecy his signal failure. His grand aim and policy then was to involve her, and thus by engaging her troops in Russia, either for or against the Czar, disorganize her powerful army, plunge her in debt, break up the unity of the German Confederation, and thus—for of course he would, if sincere, still endeavor to "liberate" Italy—render the present work of the allies very easy, for Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel would raise the same cry at any moment. Europe does not forget the steady diplomacy of Austria at that period, nor can Germany forget how she maintained that grand cordon of Free States in tact, as a barrier against foreign invasion. These reminiscences shape in a great measure the policy of Napoleon and direct him in his endeavor to dissolve, if he can, the German Confederation, wipe out the treaty of Vienna, reward the King of Sardinia with a gift of more territory and additional church property to plunder.

Having done all this, and heard perhaps of the death of Garibaldi and hundreds of his followers, he may feel more secure in Paris.

The Treaty of Paris was signed by England, Austria, Prussia, Russia and France, in Paris on the 20th of November, 1815, and the same day was completed the treaty of alliance between the four first named Powers, the second article of which renews the engagements for the maintenance of the tranquillity and peace of Europe, and particularly those which, commencing with the treaty of April 11, 1814, *have for ever excluded Napoleon and his family from the possession of the supreme power in France; and the four powers engage to support this exclusion, if necessary, with all their forces.* This is the thorn which rankles so keenly in the side of Napoleon at present. After securing the unity of the German Confederation, the treaty defines the territories secured to Austria in Italy, and contains, amongst many other articles the following:—

TERRITORIES TO BE CEDED BY FRANCE.

By the first article, the King of the Netherlands acquires the districts which formed a part of the Belgic provinces of the bishopric of Liege, and of the dutchy of Rouillon, as also Philippeville and Marienburg, with other territories.

Article 2. The districts which, by the now treaty of peace with France, shall be detached from the French territory in the department of the Sarre and the Moselle including in it the fortress of Sarre Louis, shall be reunited to the States of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Article 3. The territories to be ceded by France in the Department of the Lower Rhine, including the town of Landau, shall be re-united to the possessions on the left of the Rhine devolved on his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. His Majesty may dispose of his possessions on the left of the Rhine by territorial arrangements with Bavaria and with other States of the German Confederation.

Article 4. Voisoix, with part of the territory of Gesо, which shall be ceded to France, shall be re-united to Switzerland, and form part of the Canton of Geneva.

The remainder of this article includes the ceded territories in the neutrality of Switzerland, in the same manner as it is extended to the provinces of Chablais, and Faucigny, by the 92d article of the Congress of Vienna.

TERRITORIES OF THE HOLY SEE.

Article 103. The Marches with Camerino and their dependencies, as well as the Duchy of Benevento and the principality of Ponto Cervo, are restored to the Holy See.

The Holy See shall re-enter in the possessions of the legations of Ravenna, Bologna and Ferrara, with the exception of the part of Ferrara situated on the left bank of the Po.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and his successors shall have the right of garrison in the fortresses of Ferrara and Comacchio.

The inhabitants who return to the dominion of the Holy See by consequence of the stipulations of the Congress, shall enjoy the effects of the sixteenth article of the treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1854. All acquisitions made by individuals, in virtue of a title acknowledged legal by the laws actually existing, are maintained; and the dispositions necessary to guarantee the public debt and the payment of pensions shall be fixed by a particular convention between the Court of Rome and that of Vienna.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

Article 104. His Majesty King Ferdinand IV. is re-established, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors, on the throne of Naples, and acknowledged by the Powers as King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

To expunge, if he can, the articles quoted is now the object of Napoleon. Our readers know his aims; we have sketched the character and objects of his allies and entertain the opinion that, considering the attitude taken by Prussia and all Germany, the power, high spirit and Catholic feeling of Austria, the firmness of the Holy Father, and the hatred which prevails in all civilized nations of the selfish aggrandizement of despots, untrue to all former pledges, both himself, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and Cavour will be disappointed in their hopes and policy.

Fathers Dayman and Camps.

The following letters appeared in The Herald of Saturday, 18th inst.:

To the Editor of The Herald:
EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, LEXINGTON AVENUE, }
NEW YORK, July 17, 1859. }

I have now been standing before the public for three months, in the most painful relation to the highest ecclesiastical authority of this Diocese.

During this said period I have written much; never, if I know myself at all, in the spirit of malicious resentment, but yet always under the pain and pressure of that distress in which I was involved.

Whatever I have said or written on this subject that was either conflicting to the truth, dissonant to the faith and discipline of the holy Catholic Church, or offensive to the person and derogatory to the sacred dignity of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, I now desire to revoke and retract, and do hereby revoke and retract, heartily repenting of the same, and humbly asking the prayers, pardon and indulgence of the Most Rev. Archbishop in particular, and all of those in general to whom I have given any scandal or offence.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
ALFRED J. DAYMAN.

To the Editor of The Herald:
EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, LEXINGTON AVENUE, }
NEW YORK, June 17, 1859. }

DEAR SIR: With my hand on my heart, I have published certain remonstrances against the chief ecclesiastical dignity of this Roman Catholic Diocese. The clergy and people have reproved this enterprize.

I submit my own judgment to the judgment of all in this Holy Church, without prejudice to my absolute submission, to the definite decision of the Roman Catholic Church, should she deign to pronounce her sentence.

I ask pardon and indulgence for the trouble which I have given to enlightened and timid consciences, and to the Most Rev. Prelate, with the profoundest humiliation and submission, offered as to Jesus Christ himself, whom I adore in the sublime dignity of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of New York.

FREDERIC CAMPS, Parish Priest.

[Advertisement.]

THE TEST OF GENTILITY, at least for young men, is certainly the hat. How many young fellows, who would really look well if properly furnished in this respect, are disfigured by an ungraceful, ill-fitting, clumsy hat—the most conspicuous thing about them. Take two good looking young men, twins; put a common hat on the head of one, and on the other's one made by KNOX, of No. 112 Broadway, and they wouldn't look like natives of the same country. Knowing young men have long been aware that the corner of Broadway and Fulton street is the great centre to which all the rays of fashion converge.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Victory Claimed by both the Allies and the Austrians.

Reported Peace Propositions.

By the arrival of the steamship Anglo-Saxon at Quebec on Saturday, the 18th inst., and the Kangaroo, which reached New York on the 21st, we have received telegraphic advices from Europe dated to the 8th and 9th of June.

The news from the seat of war in Italy is of the highest importance. The battles of Montebello and Palestro having been completely overshadowed by a sanguinary conflict fought at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan, on the 4th inst., between the allied French and Sardinians and the Austrians, the battle being continued on the following day.

As in the two first-named instances the accounts of the affair are very conflicting. The reports at hand are principally from the Emperor Napoleon and state that twelve thousand Austrians had been put *hors de combat*, and that he had taken seven thousand Austrian prisoners. As a sad set-off against this apparent victory, it is acknowledged that the French had seven thousand men killed and wounded, and that Marshal Canrobert, commander-in-chief of the army of the Alps, was mounded, General Espinasse killed, and five other French marshals and generals killed and wounded. Taking the estimate as given in Paris, we would imagine that the Austrians either had a gain, or that the affair was a drawn battle. It was said that the Austrian commander admitted that they had four generals and five staff officers killed or wounded, and their official reports speak of a "series of battles with varying success on both sides, but still undecided up to the night of the 6th of June, with great losses on both sides."

General MacMahon, the hero of the Malakoff in the Crimea, won this fight for the French, and the Emperor created him a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta on the Field. MacMahon is, as his name proves, a Frenchman of Irish descent, and well sustains in his person the gallantry and military reputation of the old land of his fathers.

It is said that one hundred and thirty thousand French and one hundred and eighty thousand Austrians engaged in the conflict, and that Napoleon had taken three guns and two standards from the latter.

Napoleon had superseded Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers—one of the oldest officers in France and at one time Minister of War—on the field, and given the baton to General Forey, thus affording incontestible proof of the fact—surmised in The RECORD already—that at Montebello the Austrians drove in d' Hillier's posts and would have completely cut off his command were it not for the timely arrival of Forey, who is now rewarded with his place. We thus find that in the affair of Magenta Napoleon lost two of his most devoted friends—Canrobert and Espinasse—and made one powerful enemy in d' Hilliers.

At the last moment it was surmised in London that the French had really suffered a defeat. Indeed it was said that the English Minister in Vienna had telegraphed the news of an Austrian victory to the English court, and the French bulletins failed to give the latest news.

Previous to the battle of Magenta the allies crossed the Ticino river at Buffalora, on the Austrian side, and it is said by the French that they maintained themselves in that direction, whilst other reports say that the Austrians drove them back again.

All the strong fortresses of Austria remain still in her hands, but having removed her garrison from Milan, the people of *the town* proclaimed for the allies, and it was said that the King of Sardinia would govern there.

The Austrians had received powerful re-inforcements in the army under Gen. Count Clamgalls, who marched his troops through the Tyrol, and showed no disposition to retire from the contest.

Gen. Goyon, commanding the French troops in Rome, having ordered the monks residing in the Monastery of Montorio to leave the building immediately, placed several cannons around it, so that they fully command the city. He also seized some persons accused of being Austrian spies sent to the Eternal City

to sound the disposition of the French soldiers. The Holy Father had issued an important diplomatic circular addressed to his representatives at foreign Courts, in which he instructs them to make known his declaration of neutrality in the war, and his determination to stand on it fully for the security of his temporal sovereignty. The King of Piedmont demands, however, from the Pope a guarantee that the Austrians shall not make the Romagna a basis for war operations, and will not bind himself, but that an army corps shall cross the Po in case a movement in Venetia should be necessary to aid the allied cause. Thus again does Victor Emanuel threaten the repose of the Sovereign Pontiff.

His Holiness having afterwards expressed a desire to leave Rome during the continuance of the dreadful scenes of the present war, so near to that city, it was intimated to him by Gen. Goyon that the Emperor of the French would not permit such a movement, but would protect his person, so it will be seen that when the Anglo-Saxon left Europe the Holy Father was in *reality* a prisoner to the French in his own capital.

ADDITIONAL AND LATEST PARTICULARS.

Napoleon and the King of Sardinia made a triumphant entrance into Milan on the 5th of June.

There was a decline on the Paris Bourse on the 8th, occasioned by a rumor that the French and Sardinian troops had received a severe check in Italy.

It was currently reported that the King of Sardinia had been defeated.

The annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia was proclaimed by some of the Milanese authorities on the morning of the 6th inst.

A dispatch from Mortara states that the Austrians had re-captured five guns from the French at Rivoltella; that the Zouaves stabbed the wounded at Rivoltella; and that at Castel Nouvelto, near Mortara, the wounded Austrians were murdered by the inhabitants.

A detachment of Garibaldi's corps has sailed along the shores of the Lago Maggiore in barks, disarming the Austrian custom guards, and everywhere carried off the public treasure.

Queen Victoria, in her address to the new Parliament, re-affirmed the declaration of England's neutrality in the war—a fact very depressing to the hopes of France and Sardinia.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says it is stated that two of the most influential neutral Powers have agreed in proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon the adoption of it by the three belligerents, on the following principles:—

1. That the territory gained by the victorious party shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress.

2. The entry of the French into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the disapprobation in Italy of Austrian policy.

3. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice while a Congress is assembled.

4. The extension of the kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential; and the duchies of Parma and Modena, with the fortress of Piacenza, are to be added to it.

5. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom into a State distinct from the Austrian empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke.

IRELAND.

The Ill-fated "Pomona."—This unfortunate vessel seems destined to be not less remarkable for the melancholy loss of lives (424) consequent on her wreck on the Blackwater Bank, 29th April last, than for the frequent painful notices of that sad event necessary by the recovery of some of the bodies of the victims and the consequent Coroner's inquests. It has been a matter of astonishment to many how so few bodies, out of so large a number on board, were only washed on shore immediately after the disaster. But now "the sea is rendering up its dead,' and the shores, north and south of our harbor, almost daily give far too many distressing evidences of the fatal error committed on Board the Pomona. From all that can be collected from the few survivors of the crew examined—and no passenger could be found to give his version of the tale—error in judgment, not dissipation on board, was the cause; may it long be remembered by succeeding navigators in our dangerous channel. Within the last few days the Coroner, Dr. W. C. Ryan, has held inquests on as many as nine bodies, some on the Curacloe and others on the Roslare strands. On the body of one man, found on Sunday, £12 10s, was found in a belt round his body, but nothing to indicate whence he came, his name or origin. The same remark holds good as to the other bodies, and one, that of a female, brought up yesterday in the last stage of decomposition, the bones being held connected by large muscles and clothing, tells the tale of all. The Coroner's Jury return a verdict of "Found Drowned." and all that follows then is to commit their remains to a decent, but nameless grave, to moulder there in their kindred earth instead of the restless waves which first entombed them.

[Wexford Independent.

The Cork and Kinsale Deep Sea Fishery Company.—The Cork and Kinsale Deep Sea Fishery Company (limited) is now a reality. The legal form is all that is necessary to usher it into practical existence, for the shareholders are ready to invest their capital on the double security of the wealth of the sea and the limitation of liability. £10,000 can be had in a day, or £20,000, if that sum should be required. The Mayor has entered into the project with ardor, and several of the leading men of this city are enthusiastic in its favor. The Directors of the Cork and Kinsale Railway are willing to take as many shares as may be allotted them—and, in fact, any amount of shares could be disposed of in London. But, in our opinion, it should be a local company, locally directed, locally managed, and, as far as possible, the capital should be Cork capital. [Dublin Nation.

Irish Volunteers.—We are glad that the feeling in favor of the Irish Volunteers of '59 is spreading far and wide, and as Belfast has taken the initiative, we hope the South will follow up the project. At a meeting held recently in Belfast it was unanimously adopted that a memorial be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, with a view of urging on her Majesty's government the propriety of passing a short bill through the House of Parliament to include Ireland in the act for the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps. [Kilkenny Journal.

Gallant Act of Heroism.—On Monday, as a child, eight years old, the son of one of our respected merchants, was playing on the edge of one of the locks of the Grand Canal, Lower Mount street, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the lock, which contained from ten to twelve feet of water. His little playmates had the sense to give the alarm, but though a considerable number of persons rushed to the spot where the child was seen to rise and sink again repeatedly, the known depth of the water paralysed all effort, and some cried for ropes, othes for poles, but none seemed able to render any effective aid. At this critical juncture a young gentleman, Mr. Francis Webber, of Upper Mount street, attracted by the crowd, rushed to the spot, and having ascertained the state of affairs, was pointed out the spot, where the child was last seen to sink. To cast off his coat and waistcoat was the work of an instant, and though warned by some persons of the danger of the enterprize, he gallantly plunged in and dived to the bottom. This feat he performed repeatedly, but without success. He now ascended from the lock, and coolly divested himself of his boots and the remainder of his clothes. While doing so he with the utmost composure inquired accurately of the bystanders where the child was last seen, and while doing so he observen a few air bubbles rise and burst on the surface. "There," cried the gallant fellow, and in an instant he disappeared. For a few seconds all was suspense—at length the surface was seen to break, and the noble fellow rose to the top, bearing in his arms the apparently lifeless corpse of the child. The child was instantly taken on a car to Dr. Reed's establishment, Mount st., and, though to all appearance life was gone, was restored, and the child was brought home to his parents, who, by his return, received the first intimation of his danger and of his gallant rescue by the chivalrous heroism of a youth. [Dublin Freeman's Journal, June 4.

Steam Communication from South of Ireland.—Mr. Lever, M. P., has arranged to place three boats on the route from Milford to Cork. They will run every day except Sunday from each port; they are to commence early next month. The directors of the South Wales Railway, at their meeting on Saturday, have resolved to run an express train from Milford Haven to London. It will leave Milford at half-past one A. M., on the arrival of the steamers from this, so as to reach London at half-past eleven A. M. The down trains from London will be accelerated, and it is expected that the steamers from Milford will reach our harbor at six A. M., in time for the train for Limerick at that hour. [Waterford News.

WAR MISCELLANY.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberal Lying Against Austria.—We give the following very creditable extract from The London Star, with the more pleasure as the systematic falsehoods of the Liberal press are disgracing journalism: "We are glad to be able to direct the reader's attention to a very consolatory point in to day's letter of our own correspondent from the seat of war on the Franco-Sardinian side. That gentleman has examined witnesses as to the acts of violence said to have been perpetrated by the Austrians upon the persons and property of the peaceful population, chiefly in the neighborhood of Vercelli. Our correspondent is now able altogether to deny the truth of these stories. His next letter will be dated from the Franco-Sardinian headquarters, and we may observe that another special correspondent has been despatched by us to the Austrian side, and that both are gentlemen on whom we can perfectly rely in observing the utmost impartiality, and in a rigid adherence to the truth. We are anxious to avoid that abuse of journalism into which passion and partizanship hos already drawn of our cotemporaries, both big and small.

The Way the Austrian Soldiers are Received.—A letter from Vienna says: "People here are glad to notice the admirable reception given to the Austrian soldiers on their way to the Tyrol. In most of the Bavarian towns they passed through, the inhabitants greeted them with acclamations and shouts of welcome. Everywhere the troops of his Imperial Majesty were regarded as defending the security of Germany, not less than that of Austria. At Munich they were treated to a feast spread out for them at the expense of mysterious and unknown benefactors. The tables were ranged in a public square and overshadowed by magnificent standards in the colors of the German Confederation. Thus, the black, red and gold so long put on the shelf by the minor princes, at length are unfolded again, and in honor of Austria, too, that ever was their worst enemy!

Narrow Escape of Napoleon from the Austrians.—In his visit to the field of battle at Montebello the Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. He had pushed on as far as Casteggio, and was observing with his telescope the movements of the enemy between Barbianello and the Portico del Stella upon the Po, when suddenly a detachment of Austrians presented themselves before him, only two hundred paces distant. Whether they had lost their way, or whether they had advanced thus far from mere hardihood, cannot be told; but it is probable that the latter supposition is correct, inasmuch as the advanced posts of the Austrians are much more energetic than those of the Franco-Sardinians. Directly, however, the Emperor saw them, he changed color, threw away his segar, drove the spurs into his horse's flanks, and galloped back to Voghera at a pace which would have done honor to the winner of the Derby. Louis Napoleon has faults, it must be admitted; but that of wantonly exposing his person to the enemy can certainly not be numbered among them.

How the Austrians acted on the Departure of the Emperor for the Seat of War.—Although there was no vehement cheering as their Majesties drove through the streets, the reception given to the Monarch was of the most flattering description. As he passed, every hat was removed, and few heads were uncovered until the carriage was out of sight.

During the drive from the glacis to the outer lines of the city my fiacre was very near the imperial equipage, and consequently I could both see and hear what passed. The words "God bless you!" (*"Gott segne Sie"*), must have been uttered several thousand times in the course of ten minutes, and the miner's favorite expression, "*Gluck auf!*" ("Success to you!") more than once reached my ears.

It appeared to me that the Sovereign and the people were equally moved, for the former, who looked very pale, bowed much lower than is his wont, and many of the latter actually shed tears. On reaching the large open space in front of the terminus my numbered vehicle was obliged to pull up, and I can therefore only relate on hearing what subsequently occurred.

After having addressed a few words to the military authorities, who were standing at the entrance to the hall, his Majesty ascended the stairs leading to the platform, where he bade farewell to his ministers and the high court dignitaries. After having cordially shaken hands with several of the persons present, the Emperor handed her Majesty into the carriage, and immediately followed her.

The Emperor, who is naturally a stern man, is said to have suppressed his emotion with difficulty.

The poor Empress, who was to accompany her consort to Murzzuschlag, the second station on the other side of the Semmering, was sadly depressed, and as pale as a lily.

The Wits of Paris on the Progress of the Campaign.—Society in Paris is always feverish. The fact of the Emperor having started too soon for a grand affair to signalize his arrival, set the constitutional sarcasm of the country busy. Everybody is clever with the pencil here. You must not publish, but that does not prevent lithography for private circulation. So, in all the faubourg St. Germain you are sure to meet tableaux of the King of Sardinia and Napoleon III, accompanied by all their staff, exploring the memorable field of Marengo. Each individual of the staff bears something in his hand. What is it? Why, a lorgnette; while many carry baskets full of the same optical instruments, of all sizes and dimensions. The party, with the two monarchs at their head, are seen carefully treading over that memorable field; every hillock, every stone, every clump is turned over. What do they seek? Why, the genius of war, which sixty years ago was witnessed there, and has since been lost. In this artistic sketch the portrait of the Emperor—his peculiar walk, his little pig eyes exploring all around—is done with wonderful fidelity. However, these little successes, while the Emperor's artillery and a thousand things beside, of which he was deficient, is being shipped to Genoa, help to keep the national vanity fed, and therefore contented. Horace Vernet and Theissonier, the great national artists, are already on their road to record on canvass the invincibility of France. Horace does it, we know, on a grand scale, and the wits will have it that he is sent for to neutralize the effect of Theissonier, whose figures are never above an inch or two high, and who was sent for first. When this fact was known about Theissonier the faubourg St. Germain cried, "Oh, yes, doubtless we shall have all the repetitions of sixty years ago, but seen through the small end of the telescope."

Social Courtesies Between the Austrians and French.—Our outposts are stationed watching the movements of the enemy on the other side. Every day the French come down to get water, waving their handkerchiefs to prevent our videttes from firing on them. The Austrians do not molest them, and the French express their thanks by waving their handkerchiefs, showing a sense of justice that their journals would do well to copy.

[Gazette de Milan.

Piedmont has not Accepted the Neutrality of the Papal States.—France has accepted the neutrality of the Papal States; but it is said Piedmont has not, consequently we may see Piedmontese soldiers enter the Legation; but France will interfere, no doubt, to avoid such a complication.

Arrest of Spies.—A letter from Rome states that four Austrian spies employed to obtain information about the French army, have been arrested there.

Monks driven out by French Troops.—General Guyon, who commands the French troops at Rome, notified the monks of the Convent of Montorio, a position which commands Rome, that they must evacuate the Convent in order that it may be occupied by the artillery.

THE HERO OF MAGENTA.

FIELD-MARSHAL MC MAHON.

By the last news from Europe we learn that Gen. McMahon, the hero of the Malakoff, has again distinguished himself, and that his Imperial master's approbation was expressed in a very substantial manner. The Emperor has conferred on him the rank of a Marshal of France and the title of Duke of Magenta, and to render it still more striking, the scene chosen for this promotion was the battle-field where he had earned it, showing a promptitude in paying as well as acknowledging a debt, which is not always characteristic of royalty. The dashing intrepidity of the General points out as unmistakeably as his name the country from which he derives his origin, and the Mc Mahons of the "Irish Brigade," have no cause to blush for their French descendant, who still upholds the right of the family to be, as the venerable Charles O'Connor says, "the subject of much panegyric." What has not France gained and Ireland lost by that flight of "Wild Geese" from the gloomy December day, when they first folded their wearied wings on the coast of Brest, to the stormy days of the Revolution, which witnessed their total extinction! This distinguished officer has seen active service in Africa, in the Crimea, and now on the plains of Northern Italy. He had been summoned from his post of commander-in-chief in Algeria to join the Army of Italy, where he quickly won that highest object of a French soldier's ambition—a Marshal's baton. The General possesses that which renders a commander almost invincible—the love and confidence of his soldiers, and a calm and cool, as well as daring valor.

It is a fact not generally known that there are thirty-two bones, and neither more nor less, in all the divisions of the human body. Thus, there are thirty-two teeth, thirty-two spinal junctions, and so on.

THE WAY OF THE CROSS.

A Historical Account of "the Stations."

Prepared expressly for The Record.

[CONTINUED.]

This book was approved of by a decree of the Congregation of Indulgences, August 29, 1844. The effect of this is, that the work is authentic, so far as the list of indulgences contained in it are concerned, and also so far as the prayers and conditions which are required to gain the indulgences. But what the author says on the question of the interruptions does not rest on any decree of the Holy See, but is his own private opinion, and is not therefore of sufficient authority to solve the question before us. If the Congregation of Indulgences desired to answer the difficulty it would not adopt this indirect means of doing so, but would speak more explicitly, as we shall find it does in the decree which it has issued respecting this matter. The force of the decree declaring this book authentic is only with respect to the indulgences, and the conditions prescribed in the different decrees for gaining the indulgences. What the author says about the interruption of the Way of the Cross is merely his own opinion respecting this matter. The Congregation of Indulgences has given a formal decision on this point, and has decided that the indulgences are not gained. This refers both to the Way of the Cross and also to the Rosary; and as the Holy See further has confirmed the decision, it is certain that to gain the indulgences attached to the Stations of the Cross and to the Rosary there must be a moral unity in the devotion, and no interruption is allowed which will interfere with this. The following is the decree:—

"As several persons in France suppose that they can gain the indulgence of the Way of the Cross if they visit the fourteen Stations in one day, although at different times, and that they can interrupt the exercise either for a longer or a shorter time, as it may suit their convenience, and as they believe that they may follow a similar practice with respect to the Rosary, if they recite the five decades during the day, though at different times, and also that they can gain the indulgences belonging to the Confraternity of the rosary, if the fifteen decades are said during the week, although they be divided into more than three parts. This interpretation is favorable to the piety and spiritual benefit of the faithful of both sexes—secular as well as regular—who cannot perform these exercises at one and the same time, and would thus be deprived of the advantages which may accrue to their own souls, and also to the souls in Purgatory. As, however, some doubt has arisen about this, as it appears to be contrary to the practice, and teaching received at Rome respecting this matter, this petition is addressed to the Holy Father, asking him to be pleased to decide this point, and if he should be of opinion that this practice of reciting the rosary, and the Stations of the Cross, be not correct, that he would be pleased to grant that the indulgences may be granted by saying them in this manner. Furthermore, His Holiness was pleased to declare to a certain Bishop, who requested the faculty from him that he gave him power to grant to all, who asked him (if their occupations did not allow them to say the stations of the cross at one and the same time), permission to perform the exercises in the manner that has been stated above, and that they could gain the indulgences by doing so. As this question is of much interest to the faithful, and as it is of advantage, that all mistakes respecting it should be corrected, a decision respecting it is humbly requested.

The following questions with respect to the foregoing propositions were proposed in the congregation of indulgences:—1. "Can the faithful gain the indulgences of the Way of the Cross, provided they visit them in one and the same day, but not at the same time, and they interrupt the exercises either for a long or short time? Can the Rosary of the blessed Virgin be divided as may suit each person's convenience, provided the decade be recited during the day, and can the indulgences belonging to the confraternity of the Rosary be gained, if the fifteen decades be recited during the week though it be divided into more than three parts?

2. Is the Holy Father to be petitioned to make a grant in favor of this practice?

The Cardinals being assembled at a general meeting, at the Vatican Palace, on December 14, 1857, and having heard the vote of the Consultor, returned the following answers: To the first, in the negative, except to the confraternities, who have indulgences granted to them for reciting the entire Rosary during the week. To the second—The Cardinals, notwithstanding the reasons assigned by the Consultor, and the conditions, in connection with which, the favor required could be asked from His Holiness, for he suggests that it may be tolerated, at least that the faithful, in private, might make the Stations of the Cross and recite the Rosary at different times during the day, when there was a proper reason for their making such a division (provided that they conclude them in one day) without losing the indulgences, answered that it was not expedient.

A relation of these being made by me, the undersigned Secretary of the Congregation, to His Holiness Pius IX., in an audience granted January 22, 1858, His Holiness confirmed the resolutions of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences.

F. CARD. ASQUINI, Prefect.

ALOISIUS COLOMBO, Secretary.

It has been already mentioned that Clement XVI. made in favor of the sick, and of those who cannot visit the Stations of the Cross, a concession, in allowing them to gain the indulgences if they hold in their hands a crucifix properly blessed, whilst they recite twenty Our Fathers and twenty Hail Marys. The Sacred Congregation of Indulgences have declared that these indulgences are only gained by the person to whom the cross belongs, and that those who recite the prayers with him do not gain the indulgences.

In 1842 a priest of the diocese of St. Brieuc, in France, proposed the following question to the Congregation of Indulgences: If a person who owns a rosary or a, crucifix to which the indulgences of the Way of the Cross are attached, recites the prayers which are prescribed with other persons who have not a rosary or a crucifix, which has those privileges, does he gain the same indulgences, as the person to whom the crucifix or rosary belongs? The Sacred Congregation replied, that he did not, unless he had a special privilege. In 1804 Pius VII permitted persons to gain the indulgences of the Way of the Cross if they had a small book in which there were pictures of the Stations of the Cross. This concession is made only for those who are ill, and the book should have the signature of the General of the Franciscans of the minor observants. The following is the decree respecting this, in reply to an inquiry presented to the Congregation of Indulgences, August 3, 1840: "Can the faithful, should they be hindered by sickness, or by any just cause from visiting the Way of the Cross in a church, gain the indulgences by meditating on the passion of our Lord before pictures arranged in a book, as Pius VII had given permission in a brief which he addressed to the Archbishop of Bordeaux in August, 1822. To this the Congregation returned the following answer: in the affirmative, provided that the book, which was published by a special privilege Nov. 25, 1804, granted by Pius VII, and Nov. 25, 1830, by a similar faculty conceded by Pius VIII, has the decree in which the grant is contained, signed by the Minister-General of the Minor Observants of St. Francis.

In concluding this part of the subject, it must be mentioned why the privileges connected with the Stations of the Cross were originally granted to the Minor Observants of the Order of St. Francis. It appears that when the Order was founded it was introduced into the Holy Land, and in the year 1342 they had a convent in Jerusalem, and the custody of the sacred places was intrusted to them. They began both in Italy, and throughout the Christian world to spread the doctrine of the Way of the Cross. This they effected by erecting in all their own churches fourteen separate Stations, in visiting which it was said, "The faithful, like the devout pilgrims who go in person to visit the holy places in Jerusalem, do themselves also make this journey in spirit, whilst they meditate on all that our Lord Jesus Christ, vouchsafed to suffer for our eternal salvation at those places in the last hours of his life."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Recent Decrees of the Congregation of Rites.

DUBIA.

An in administratione Baptismi interrogationes, quibus respondere debet patrinus infantis, vel catechumenus baptizandus, fieri debeant lingua vulgari, prout ipsum rituale innuere videtur de Baptismo adultorum.

Negative:

Utrum in V. V. et R. R., qui in administratione, extremæ unctionis post unctiones factas dicuntur, et in tribus orationibus, quæ sequntur, facienda sit variatio generis, quando recitantur pro muliere dicendo *Salvam fac ancillam tuam* et similiter de aliis sicut variatio generis indicatur a rituali in ritu Benedictionis apostolicæ in articulo mortis, et a Pontificali in confirmatione unius?

Affirmative:

An sacerdos in fine administrationis communionis extra missam, proferens verba, Benedictio dei omnipotentis etc, debet elevare et extendere manus, eodem ritu ac dum dicit in fine missæ. Benedicat vos, omnipotens etc; vel dicendo verba, tenere manus junctas et tantum inclinare caput?*

Affirmative ad primam partum. Negative ad secundam.

Atque ita Sacra congregatio rescribere rata est ac proposita dubia declarare.

AUGUST 12, 1854.

*In communione fidelium extra missam, sacerdos, antequam populo benedicat osculari non debet altare.—S. R. C. 14, Mart. 1833.

THE DOXOLOGY IN THE LORD'S PRAYER.—In the recent discussion on the School Question, attention has been drawn to the fact, that the doxology which forms the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer, in the common English translation of the Bible, is *omitted* in the Roman Catholic version. A brief explanation of the matter may contribute to the removal of theological prejudice, and of false suspicion. It does not seem to be generally understood that, in this instance, the Roman Catholic version is probably correct. There are the strongest reasons for believing that the doxology formed no part of the prayer as it was originally recorded by Matthew. It is wanting in the most ancient and valuable Greek manuscripts, and in several of the most important ancient versions—as the Old Latin or Italic, the Vulgate, and the Coptic; and it is not recognized by the early Christian Fathers who quote the prayer, as Tertullian, Cyprian, Origen, Cyril of Jerusalem, and others. We can easily understand how it crept into the text from the ancient liturgies; the steps of the process are traceable in our present manuscript copies, in many of which it stands in the margin only, while, in others, it is written with red ink; but its omission in the very ancient and independent authorities from which it is absent, cannot be reasonably explained on the supposition of its genuineness. The different forms in which it appears in the documents which contain it, are an additional indication of its spurious character.

Such being the state of the case, it is not strange that this doxology is rejected as an interpolation by a very large majority of the most eminent Protestant critics and commentators, as by Mill, Bengel, Wetstein, Griesbach, Knapp, Schott, Bloomfield, Scholz, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Theile, Alford and Tregelles, in their editions of the Greek Testament; by Luther (in his Catechisms,) Melancthon, Zwingli, Grotius, Walton, Rosenmuller, Kuinoel, Tholuck, Olshausen, De Wette, Meyer and Norton; by Porter, Davidson and Green, in their recent works on Biblical criticism; and by a host of other good Protestants of lesser note. Alford, in the third edition of his Greek Testament, London, 1856, remarks: "The doxology must, on every ground of sound criticism, be omitted. . . . We find, absolutely, no trace of it in early times, in any family of MSS., or in any expositors."

As the doxology is wanting in the Latin Vulgate version, made by St. Jerome in the latter part of the fourth century, it is absent, of course, from the Roman Catholic translation. On the other hand, as it existed in most editions of the Greek Testament current in the sixteen and seventeen centuries, those editions being founded on modern manuscripts, it is not surprising that it appears in the common version.

I have no sympathy with the distinguishing religious opinions of the Roman Catholics; nor do I regard their version of the Bible as equal, on the whole, to that which is in common use among Protestants. In some instances however, it is undoubtedly more correct. Whether, in the present, it is expedient to *compel* their children to repeat as a part of the Lord's Prayer a form of words which is not only not found in their Bibles, but is regarded by the best Protestant scholars as a spurious addition to the original, is a question for the School Committee to decide.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.

LITERATURE.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SACRED MINISTRY. With a Rule of Life for Pastors of Souls. Translated from the French. By Rev. B. S. Piot. Baltimore: Kelly, Hedian & Piet.

This work will at once commend itself to the notice of our clerical readers. "It has been undertaken for the special benefit of young clergymen. The small size of the volume will enable them to take it along for spiritual reading, when they leave home to attend the distant portions of their flocks." We make the following extract from this beautiful little book:

"The life of St. Vincent is best calculated to form a holy Pastor. Placed by Providence in various situations in which a Priest may find himself, he fulfilled his office with so much meekness, humility, prudence, disinterestedness, edification and usefulness, that we have only to copy him. In his parishes at Clichy and Chatillon, in his missions, at the head of his community and seminaries, at the court, in the galleys, in the hospitals, in pious assemblies, at the altar, in the pulpit, in the confessional, at table, in conversation, with the sick, in the houses of the great, everywhere, and at all times, we find him to be an exemplary priest, a pious pastor, a tender father, a charitable friend; always occupied with the interests of God, always mindful of the necessities of his neighbors, always guided by pure intentions, looking on himself as a great sinner, humbling himself before all, admiring the goodness of God who bears with him and uses so vile an instrument, extending his solicitude to all, to mendicants, to galley slaves, to idolators as well as to those of the household of faith, like the sun which illumines both hemispheres and vivifies all nature, St. Vincent de Paul made all classes and climes feel the influence of his charity and of his apostolic zeal."

THE LIFE OF SOEUR ROSALIA, ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. 1859.

The wisdom of the Church of God is in nothing more apparent than in the number and variety of her religious orders, which are adapted to every exigency of life, and answer to every call of charity. For the most dangerous fields of missionary labors her children fearlessly set forth, to the hospitals and plague-infected cities they joyously hasten, as leading directly to their eternal home, while some sow the seeds of virtue and knowledge in the hearts of her little ones, remembering the reward promised to those who enlighten others unto salvation. The Sister of Charity goes forth into the world, bringing a blessing and consolation with her, and the cloistered nun kneels in silent adoration before the altar. Soeur Rosalia, the subject of the present little volume, was a French Sister of Charity, who in addition to the daily self-sacrifice which that noble Order exacts from its members, and which is so cheerfully paid, was called upon for the exhibition of courage and presence of mind in the revolutions of 1830 and '48. The convent, situated in a thinly populated quarter of Paris, was turned into a hospital for the wounded of both sides, and we have a very graphic and interesting scene, in which Soeur Rosalia rescues an officer of the Garde Mobile from the defenders of the barricades. The visitation of the cholera, which deprived many children of their parents, threw a heavy responsibility on the Sisters of Charity, who sought these little orphans out and brought them to the convent, where they experienced a more than maternal affection from Soeur Rosalia. The rich vied with the poor in love and reverence for her, and all classes, from the Emperor to the beggar, eagerly sought her presence. It is creditable to human nature that one whose noblest title was "Mother of the Poor," should be thus honored.

AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Noah Webster, L.L. D. Revised and Enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor in Yale College. Springfield, Mass.: Published by George and Charles Meriam.

This new edition of Webster's Dictionary, brought up to the present day, supplies a want which has been felt by many. The definitions are full, clear and unambiguous, and the different meanings of each word are impressed on the mind and memory by apt quotations from the works of standard authors. Indeed, in this essential requisite Webster's Dictionary is not excelled by any lexicon published in America. In England, Johnson's is the only one that can compare with it, and it is well-known that Johnson allowed his bitter party feeling to influence his definitions on more than one occasion. In Webster there is no indication of any unfair bias, and we willingly bear testimony to the accuracy of his definitions on Catholic subjects. It has been well said by the great English lexicographer, "that no Dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding and some falling away," but this tendency of the language only shows the necessity for periodical revisions and additions, and therefore we welcome the present publication as a valuable boon to all classes, containing, as it does, several thousand words more than the edition of '48.

Late years have been so prolific of new terms, scientific and colloquial, and so liberal in naturalizing foreign words and phrases—not to speak of the facility with which we improvise new words, and the free circulation we give the verbal coinage of our own linguistic mint—that such a publication as the present was a matter of necessity. The appendix which follows the general vocabulary embraces more than nine thousand new words and meanings, and we cannot turn over a

leaf without perceiving that a large proportion of both is home manufacture. "Spiritualist," "fogy," "filibuster," "donate," "Dahlgreen," "buncombe," "revolver," etc., are examples of the first; and "adhesion" in a political, "jump" in a territorial, "line" in a commercial, and "spot" in a slang sense, are examples of the second. New words of a cosmopolitan signification have not been forgotten, as "up-train," "stereoscope," "mobilize," "morale," "genre," "farina," "telegram," "daguerreotypes," "burnous," "lorgnette," "moire-antique," "proletaire," "pre-Raphaelite," "posada," "brose," "Zouave," "bandoline," "machete," "adobe," "lager bier," "Kayak," "entente-cordiale," while science and philosophy add their quota, witness: "positive," "sensitive," "Jurassic," "solarization," "heliography," &c., &c.

Such transatlantic cant phrases as pony, rich, mufti, shy, (as a noun,) have been entered and defined, and "race" in its modern sense has found a place. A new and pleasing feature is the pictorial illustrations, fifteen hundred in number, of several Arts and Sciences, as Ornithology, Music, Architecture, &c. A table of Synonyms, forming between six and seven hundred articles, is also given, and adds considerably to the value of the work. As there is not, in reality, any such thing as a synonyme in the English language, though we are in the habit of so denominating words that express the same idea without regard to minute shades of difference, a table of words considered synonyms that points out the nicely marked and delicate distinctions must be an advantage, and one that cannot fail to be appreciated. In addition the book contains a pronouncing vocabulary of Scripture proper names, and a table showing the correct pronunciation of eight thousand names of distinguished persons of modern times; the same of Greek, Latin and modern geographical names, and Latin, Italian, French and Sardinian phrases used in English composition.

AMERICAN EDITION OF THE IRISH MELODIES. By Thomas Moore. With Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. Harper & Mason, Publishers, New York.

We have received the second number of this publication, containing: "Erin! the tear and the smile in thine eye," "The harp that once," and "Fly not yet." We have before expressed our opinion of the manner in which these numbers are got up, their typographical excellence, etc., and of the present one we may say it has an engraved personification of "those endearing young charms," of which every one has heard, caressing a splendid specimen of an Irish wolf dog. As no one with any pretension to musical taste would be without a copy of the Melodies, so no one desirous of having them in a suitable form should be without a copy of this edition. Those who have suffered from the inconvenience of having music on one leaf and words on the other, can appreciate one feature of this new issue.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MICHAEL O'CONOR, ESQ.

It is our painful duty to record the death of this respected citizen, who departed this life in the fiftieth year of his age, on Saturday evening the 11th inst., at his residence at Clifton, Staten Island.

Mr. O'Connor was highly respected by all who were acquainted with him. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Orphan Asylum for many years. In the erection of the Asylum in Fiftieth street he took a conspicuous part.

A solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, Vicar-General, with Rev. Messrs. McEvoy and Conroy as Deacon and Sub-deacon, and Rev. Mr. McNeirny as Master of Ceremonies. Among the clergy assisting we noticed Rev. Messrs. Quinn, Curran, Quarter, Brien, Joyce, Farrell, Brady, Lynch, and many others.

At the conclusion of the Mass, Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, Vicar-General, paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased. His funeral was attended by a large and respectable concourse of people. May he rest in peace.

EFFECTS OF MUSIC.—The effect of music on the senses was oddly and wonderfully verified, during the mourning for the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George III. A tailor had a great number of black suits which were to be finished in a very short space of time. Among his workman there was a fellow who was always singing "Rule Britannia," and the rest of the journeymen joined in the chorus. The tailor made his observations, and found that the slow time of the tune retarded the work. In consequence, he engaged a blind fiddler, and, placing him near the workshop, made him play constantly the lively tune of "Nancy Dawson." The design had the desired effect; the tailors' elbows moved obedient to the melody, and the clothes were sent home within the prescribed period.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Modern style of School Furniture manufactured and for sale by N. Johnson, No. 490 Hudson street, New York. A large supply constantly on-hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

O. E. DUFFY, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER AND Periodical Dealer, No. 429 E street, Washington, D. C. All the Catholic Papers for sale. The Metropolitan Record always on hand. mh5 3m

Our friends in Brooklyn can pay their subscriptions to and receive receipts from Michael Nevin, No. 180 Fulton street, and James Nevin, No. 302 Fulton street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGE SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET RAZOR STROP.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the city. a9 6m

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND partial Deafness, caused by Scarlet Fever, Inflammation or Injuries to the Head, promptly, carefully, and scientifically treated, without causing the slightest pain or inconvenience, and a cure in all cases guaranteed, by Dr. HARTLEY, Aurist, No. 40 St. Mark's Place. Patients received each morning. a28 3m

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per U. S. steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
je25 ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the RECORD, in addition to those already announced:—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 139 South Eighth street.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. James S. B. Smith, 33 North Gay street.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Camp st.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. John J. Kelly, 267 Washington street.

COPIES OF THE RECORD can always be had at the Book Store of
GEORGE W. CASSERLY,
27 Madison street,
mh19 tf New York.

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For its delicious flavor and piquancy.
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SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
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CESTERSHIREAUCE
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CESTERSHIREAUCE
Used at ALL THE HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
TRY IT.
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HALF PINTS, 30 cents
PINT, 50 cents,
PER BOTTLE,
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my28 3m No. 46 BROAD STREET, New York.

BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY—New Pictorial Edition.—We have just issued a new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, containing
1,500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
Beautifully executed;
9,000 to 10,000 NEW WORDS in the Vocabulary.
Table of SYNONYMS, by Professor GOODRICH, in which more than Two Thousand Words are carefully discriminated, forming a fuller work on English Synonyms, of itself, than any other issued, beside Crabb, and believed in advance of that.
Table giving Pronunciation of names of Eight Thousand Distinguished Persons of Modern Times.
Peculiar use of Words and Terms in the Bible, with other new features, together with
ALL THE MATTER OF PREVIOUS EDITIONS.
In one Volume of 1,750 Pages.
Specimen pages of Illustrations and other new features will be sent on application to the publishers.
Sold by E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New York, and by all Booksellers.
"GET THE BEST." Get WEBSTER.
G. & C. MERRIAM.
Springfield, Mass., June 1, 1859. je18 2t

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EARLY, late of the City of New York, soap-stone manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 147 Elm street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the second day of May, 1859.
my7 6m CATHARINE EARLY, Administratrix.

HATS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
for
GENTS AND CHILDREN,
in all their variety, unsurpassed by any.
An elegant assortment of
STRAW GOODS
for Misses and Children. Please examine.
KELLOGG,
a9 3mT Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal street.

COWHY, FASHIONABLE HATTER.—His Spring and Summer styles of Gentlemen's HATS and CAPS are now ready at 223 Third Avenue. my21 3m

THOUSANDS ARE RUSHING TO
DRAKE'S
for his
WATER-PROOF
and
VENTILATING HATS.
a2 3m No. 9 Bowery.

MUSIC.

C. BREUSING,
FOREIGN MUSIC,
AND
ERARD'S GRAND AND COTTAGE PIANOS,
No. 701 Broadway,
my21 3m New York.

PIANO FORTES.

REMOVAL.

A. H. GALE & Co., PIANO FORTES, MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 105, 107, 109, 111 & 113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., HAVE JUST COMPLETED extensive additions to their factory buildings on 12th street, and have removed their entire Establishment from the corner of 13th street and 3d Avenue.
They have also perfected their new Scale Piano Forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have hitherto been in use, while they have been careful to preserve, with the additional power, that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their Pianos are celebrated.
They are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., whose patronage they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.
A. H. G. & Co., respectfully invite the inspection of Artists, Amateurs and the Public generally. my28 3m

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.
Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c.
a30 3m

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of superior new PIANOS on hand, at prices ranging from $150 to $600. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Also, a large supply of second-hand pianos, six and a half and seven octaves, for sale, for $20, $25, $35, $50, $65, $75, $90, $100, $115 and $125. Pianos tuned and repaired. Manufactory and warehouse 241 Ninth avenue near Twenty-fifth street. 12t 3m R. GONZALEZ.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in this country and in London during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODEONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
Warerooms in Boston, Tremont street. Warerooms in Philadelphia, No. 1,307 Chestnut street. a30 3m

HARPS.

J. F. BROWNE & CO.,
HARP MAKERS.
WAREROOMS, No. 709 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. 5t 6m

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ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.
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Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Gessbriand, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
a30 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory, 172 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct. 28, 1856; Dec. 8, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann street, and at PHELAN'S, Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New York. Manufactured by
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Manufacturer of
Hair, Moss, Husk and Grass MATTRESSES,
STRAW PALLIASSES,
Cottage and Fancy IRON BEDSTEADS.
The best quality of FEATHERS constantly on hand.
Hotels, Steamboats and the Shipping in general furnished with care and despatch.
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"ENDORSED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—The greatest remedy known for
DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA,
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BILLIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINT, BLOOD DISEASES,
&c., &c., &c., is
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Also, as a prophylactic against
FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.
PINT BOTTLES—PRICE 50 CENTS.
Send for circular giving full particulars. Address
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AT RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES,
At JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 361 and 539 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. m26 3m

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—
IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY,
Office 51 Chambers street.
NOTICE.—The recent failures, by which a large amount of bills remitted from this country to friends in Ireland has been returned unpaid, afford to this society the opportunity, and at the same time impose upon it the duty, of informing the public that such losses would have been prevented if the parties purchasing bills had availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Society.
For the purpose of entire protection, a fund is constantly kept on deposit in the bank of Ireland, against which the Society issues its drafts, payable at sight, (from sums of £1 sterling and upwards) on the Bank and all its branches, and has thereby, for the last ten years, afforded a mode of remittance perfectly safe and unquestionable.
New York, December 29, 1851.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANG, }
ROBERT J. DILLON, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH KELLY. }
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CREBAR, Recording Secretary.
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John Manning, Cornel H. Meehan, Daniel Devlin,
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POWER & DRADDY,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
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BUSTS AND MEDALLIONS EXECUTED AFTER DAGUERREOTYPES AND OTHER LIKENESSES.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts executed to order.
Original designs for the same furnished gratis, and sent to persons in the country free of charge.
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JAMES OLWELL, Esq., "
ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, Esq., "
Rev. P. McCARTHY, Pastor Church of the Holy Cross, New York. je29 1y.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY
AND PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.—A. BROWER'S Patent Waterproof Composition warranted to make boots, shoes, and all leather perfectly impervious to water by a single application; makes the leather soft and pliable, thereby prevents cracking; will polish with blacking as well after as before the application, and leather will last much longer by using it. For sale by A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade street, New York, and by all the principal Boot and Shoe, Hardware, Yankee Notion and Druggist houses.
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IMPROVED MANGLES, THAT SUPERcede smoothing irons, invaluable for hotels, boarding-schools and private families, as they will perform as much work as six persons with smoothing irons. They may be seen in operation in the following Catholic Institutions,
St. Vincent Hospital, Mount St. Vincent.
Convent, Sisters of Charity, Prince street, and
Sisters of Mercy, Houston street.
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
je4 3m No. 51 Beekman street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FLUSHING RAILROAD CARS FOR CALVARY Cemetery leave Hunter's Point, opposite Thirty-fourth street, East River, at 7, 9:15 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave the Cemetery at 6:45, 8:10 and 10:15 A. M., and 1:15, 2:45, 5 and 7 P. M., on week days, and on Sundays hourly trains will be run. Fare each way 5 cents. Persons from the lower part of the city can take the steamer Mattano at Fulton Market Slip, at 9, 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30; fare 10 cents.
je25 1y O. CHARLICK, President.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL Paintings by the Old Masters, secured at Rome during the Revolution of 1848. Among them is the
IMMACULATE CONCEPION.
which has been pronounced the
ORIGINAL MURILLO.
There are many paintings of interest to devotional minds worthy attention.
They will all be sold at Auction on Friday Morning, the 24th June, at 11 o'clock, by
BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
at their Trade Salesroom, No. 13 Park Row, where the paintings can be seen and catalogues obtained. je25 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.
THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY
Having secured the above Splendid Establishment, it having been refitted and adapted for
SUMMER MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,
Will give a Series of
MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERTS,
Similar to those so popular in Europe under the direction of
JULLIEN AND MUSARD,
Commencing on
FRIDAY EVENING, June 24,
And continued on the
25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th inst.
In addition to the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS,
And
FULL MILITARY BAND,
The following unsurpassed Instrumental Soloists will appear:
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. L. SCHRIEBER, Trumpet,
Mr. A. LENTZE, Euphonium,
Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin.
Mr. E. BOEHM, Clarionet.
Mr. C. REHM, Trumpet,
Mr. ELTZE, Bassoon.
MUSICAL DIRECTORS:
CARL BERGMANN, H. B. DODWORTH, G. E. BRISTOW.
In view of the fact that Palace Garden and Hall will accommodate a very large audience, and notwithstanding the very heavy expense attending the above liberal arrangements, the price of tickets of admission will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.
For sale at the Music Stores, and at the Garden on the evening of performance.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8.
No postponement on account of the weather, as the Hall attached to the Gardens will afford every protection and comfort to the audience.

On Sunday evening, June 26,
A GRAND SACRED CONCERT. je25

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
ONE PRICE.
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MONEY CHEERFULLY RETURNED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1823.
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RODGERS' CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
a16 3m 840 Bowery.

UNPARALLELED SELF-SACRIFICE! —Could the shades of our solid old Knickerbockers re-visit the haunts of their life-hood, how they would stare at the changes time has wrought in this vicinity! Where LICHTENSTEIN'S great Ribbon Emporium (No. 387 Broadway, above White street,) now stands, thronged with fashionable custom, ran in the olden time a dusty road, and beyond it lay the "Collect," in which flowed the street-washings to the river. Change! change! is the order of the day, and even LICHTENSTEIN, himself, pressed by the overwhelming increase of business, submits to its inevitable impulse. His wholesale custom has so augmented that he feels compelled to relinquish his retail altogether. As his stock of Ribbons, for dress trimming and for millinery usage, is wholly unexampled in choice and extent, the ladies should not fail to avail themselves of his disposition to submit to a sacrifice. For fifteen years he has given them reason to rejoice at his enterprise; but this time he intends to quite outdo himself in gratifying their taste for good bargains. je25

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Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE,
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ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH ST.,
COMMENCES THIS MORNING
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HIS SPECIAL
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GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
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OF FRENCH and ENGLISH MANTILLAS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH MANTILLAS,
do. do. LACE SHAWLS,
do. do. LACE SHAWLS,
do. do. LACE POINTS,
do. do. LACE POINTS,
and PUSHER MANTILLA
FLOUNCING LACES,
and PUSHER MANTILLA
FLOUNCING LACES.
ALL THE BEST and MOST DESIRABLE GOODS IMPORTED,
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Also,
Also,
1,500 CITY MADE SILK and LACE MANTILLAS.
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ALL THE ABOVE WERE BOUGHT AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTIONS.
AT LESS THAN THE COST
OF IMPORTATION,
AT LESS THAN THE COST
OF IMPORTATION.
AND LESS THAN THE COST
OF PRODUCTION.
AND LESS THAN THE COST
OF PRODUCTION,
AND HAVE BEEN MARKED WAY DOWN.
AND HAVE BEEN MARKED WAY DOWN.
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
TO BE CLOSED OUT,
By R. H. MACY,
By R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH AVE.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH ST.
SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING.
SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING.
300 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS.
300 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS.
300 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS.
300 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS.
Ranging in price from $1 50 to $25.
Ranging in price from $1 50 to $25.
ALL BOUGHT
At the recent large Auction Sales!
ALL MARKED DOWN
To close cheap!
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
Sale to commence this
SATURDAY MORNING.
Sale to commence this
SATURDAY MORNING.
3,000 yards
Real PUSHER LACE MANTILLA FLOUNCINGS,
3,000 yards
Real PUSHER LACE MANTILLA FLOUNCINGS,
6 Inches to 36 Inches Wide.
6 Inches to 36 Inches Wide.
BEST GOODS in the city.
HANDSOMEST GOODS in the city.
HANDSOMEST GOODS ever imported!
Can't be beat for style and quality!
Can't be beat for style and quality!
WILL BE CLOSED AT PRICES VARYING
From 25 cents to $3 a yard.
From 25 cents to $3 a yard.
MARKED WAY DOWN TO CLOSE,
MARKED WAY DOWN TO CLOSE,
And warranted
25 per cent less than
BROADWAY PRICES!
And warranted
25 per cent less than
BROADWAY PRICES!
ALSO,
ALSO,
1,500 city made
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
1,500 city made
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
30 per cent. less
30 per cent. less
THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
BOUGHT AT AUCTION CHEAP,
BOUGHT AT AUCTION CHEAP,
MARKED
WAY DOWN
TO CLOSE!
MARKED
WAY DOWN
TO CLOSE!
500 city made
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS.
$1 00.
200 city made
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
$2 00.
200 city made
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS.
$3 00.
200 city made
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
$5 00.
200 city made
SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
$8 00.
The winding up and closing out sale of all our Mantilla Goods for this season.
No. 204 and 206 6th avenue, one door below 14th st.
je25 R. H. MACY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
THE LARGEST CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE IN THE WORLD.
Ladies who are in request of either Shawls or Mantillas, will find in our establishment at all times a larger assortment than can be seen elsewhere in the United States. In consequence of our great wholesale trade, our stock is always new, and in Mantillas no style is produced in Paris or London that has not its representative in our store. As a large trade is a necessity of our business, our prices are correspondingly low.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
a16 3m No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!
THE
GREATEST
DISPLAY
OF
LACE
MANTILLAS
EVER
MADE
IN THE
UNITED
STATES!
DEFYING
ALL
COMPETITION!
LADIES, CALL AND SEE!
No. 800 CANAL STREET and 479 BROADWAY.
n2 tf

DONNELLY'S OLD STAND.—
C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
307 Grand st., corner of Allen, New York,
Importers and Dealers in
SILKS, MERINOES, DE LAINES and DRESS GOODS of every description;
IRISH LINENS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, &c.,
Blankets, Quilts, Damasks, Draperies, and Housekeeping Dry Goods generally,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVETS, &c.,
Velvet, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpeting, Druggets, Oil Cloths, &c., Table Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Domestic Goods of all descriptions.
All of which they will offer for sale at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market prices.
C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
a23 3m 307 Grand street.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—
LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASES AND SHIRTINGS,
Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies and Towels, Huccabac, Diaper and French Towels.
NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Bareges, Challies, Printed Laroons and Organdies, Ginghams, and Calicos.
RIBBONS,
Rich for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS,
New styles English Dunstables, Pedal Florence, Neapolitan, Rough-and-Ready and Split Straw,
Canton Mattings, of all styles and widths.
C. G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. BOND,)
108 & 110 Sixth Avenue,
a23 3m. Between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
has imported, and is now offering, at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of
MOURNING BLACK SILKS
ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competion. Call and examine.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods
mh19 3m 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince.

GRAND DISPLAY OF MANTILLAS, Chesterfield's Basques, Travelling Cloaks and Dusters, at the CLOAK, SHAWL AND MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 259 Bowery. The undersigned have opened for inspection a beautiful assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS, which is replete with all the new designs of Paris and London. They are marked at such unprecedentedly low prices as cannot fail to secure the patronage of all. An immense stock of Stella Shawls, which we continue to sell at extremely low prices.
SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS in endless variety; Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins by the piece, at manufacturer's prices.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH.
je11 3m 259 Bowery, opposite Stanton street.

J. R. SAUNDERS,
Third avenue, cor. Tenth street.
a9 3m DRY GOODS.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.
Have just opened an immense stock of
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH LACE VEILS, COIFFEURS, BARBES and SHAWLS.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and FRENCH LACES all widths.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES and EDGINGS, from 1s. per yard and upwards.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, $4 50 and upwards.
Sets do., from $16.
HONITON, VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION LACE COLLARS and SETS.
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
With a splendid assortment of
FINE FRENCH BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
Just received from Auction,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Church street,
a16 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

CENTRAL PARK—NOTICE.—THE Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the city. This finished ground, known as "the Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving Reservoir, is accessible by either the Third, Sixth or Eighth avenue Railroads at an expense not exceeding six cents.
From the termini of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads, at Fifty-ninth street, it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.
At the entrance on the Fifth avenue, opposite Seventy-second street, a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble;" access to this entrance can best be had by the Third avenue Railroad, leaving the cars at Seventy-first street.
AND W. H. GREEN' President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention to his extensive Spring importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silks—a most splendid variety, in all makes.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plaid, striped, check, and Bayedere silks.
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome.
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures.
Black Challies, without lustre.
Summer Bombazines, very handsome.
Black Grenadines, every width, very choice.
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts.
Crape Maretz, in all widths.
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article.
English Barege, 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Bereges, very desirable.
Black Check, and Bayadere Bareges, handsom goods.
French Lawns and Organdies.
English and French Poplins, together with some new.
Materials for traveling dresses, very desirable.
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $12.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
je4 3m 551 Broadway, bet. Spring und Prince sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT, Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new academy lately erected at Font Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed
TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.
The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.
For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.
N. B.—Visiters can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike.
je25 6m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. mh5 6m

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 26.
EXTRACTS FROM THE ORDINANCES of the Corporation, in relation to Throwing Ashes, Garbage, Dirt, Rubbish, &c., in the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, or Public Places of the City.
ORDINANCE PASSED MAY 9, 1839—Title III.
Section 5. The owner or builder of any house, or other building which may be erecting or repairing in the city of New York, shall cause all the rubbish of every kind occasioned thereby, which may accumulate in the street, to be cast into the carts, and all the ground, stone, sand, and clay which may be dug from the cellar or yard, or area or vault, and cast into the street, to be removed out of the said street before sunset each day, under the penalty of five dollars for each day's neglect, to be recovered from the owner or builder severally and respectively.
Sec. 11. All ashes or cinders shall be kept, for the purpose of delivering the same to the cash-carts, in vessels of tin, iron, or other metal, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence.
Sec. 12. No person shall throw or deposit any water or other liquid in any part of any street, alley, lane or public place, except in the side gutter thereof, under the penalty of two dollars for every such offence.
Sec. 14. No person shall cast or throw, or suffer to run into any street, lane, or alley of the city of New York, from his, her, or their house or premises, any stinking, noxious, impure, offensive, or noisome water, or any substance, or thing, in a liquid or flowing state, under the penalty of "twenty-five dollars" for each offence.
Sec. 18. No person shall convey or deposit, or cause or permit to be conveyed into any street, sewer, or drain in the city of New York, any swill or other vegetable fluid or substance, under the penalty of "fifty dollars" for each offence.
ORDINANCE PASSED MAY 14, 1839.
Sec. 10. No person shall throw or deposit, or cause or suffer to be thrown or deposited, in any sink, privy, or cesspool, any vegetable substance or garbage, or offals of fish or poultry, or any dead animal, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every such offence.
ORDINANCE PASSED MAY 2, 1849.
Sec. 1. No person or persons shall throw, cast, or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any street, lane, alley, or public place in the city of New York.
Sec. 2. The violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be, and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one dollar, or more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a term of not less than one, or more than five days.
ORDINANCE PASSED AUGUST 9, 1849.
Sec. 5. Any contractors, or other person or persons, causing any cart to be loaded or heaped up with manure, sand, earth, mud, clay or rubbish, so that the contents, or any part thereof, shall be scattered in any street, avenue, lane, pier, or bulkhead in this city, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each offence.
MEMBERS OF THE POLICE
Are requested to report, through their Captains, and the General Superintendent, to the Mayor's office, every morning, as follows:—
The numbers of the houses and the street from which any ashes, garbage, rubbish, or other substance shall have been thrown in violation of the ordinances of the city.
Every locality where any cellar is being excavated, or a building erected or repaired, from either of which any dirt, shavings, or other rubbish, shall have been thrown or cast, and allowed to remain, or to be scattered in the street.
Every building in front of which any building materials or rubbish is allowed to remain after the completion of such building, or the repairs thereto shall have been made.
Every building in front of which the street is occupied more than one-third of its width for the deposit of building material.
The number of every cart from which any dirt, rubbish, or other material shall be dropped or scattered in the streets.
The condition of the streets, as to their cleanliness and the pavements thereof, whether they or any part of the same are filthy, and where, and whether and where any holes exist in the pavements dangerous to travel thereon.
je12 2t DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

ISINGLASS.

PETER COOPER'S REFINED

Sheet and Shred Isinglass,

A PRIME ARTICLE,

Very extensively used for CALVES-FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, And for JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER,
je25 3m No. 17 Burling Slip, New York.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company,—Office, No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand street. Capital, $300,000. Continues to insure dwelling houses and furniture, store-houses and merchandise, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue.

Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting.

Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. MAILLER, Surveyor. je11 tf

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2½ Wall street, Bank of the Republic Building.
Capital.....$200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as the perfectly security of the assured will allow.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE, President.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE.....President
WILSON G. HUNT.....Of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
LUCIUS HOPKINS,
President of Importers' & Traders' Bank
ZEBULON S. ELY.....Of Z. S. Ely & Co.
SAMUEL L. CONSTANT.....Of Christy & Constant
JAMES B. KIRKER.....Of E. Dunigan & Bro.
JOHN M. WHITE.....Of M. W. Have & Co.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.....No. 172 Pearl street
JULIUS A. MATSON.....Of Foreign Salt Co.
RICHARD P. BRUFF.....Of Bruff, Brother & Seaver
UNION ADAMS.....637 Broadway
GEORGE T. COBB,
Vice-President Importers' & Traders' Bank
WILLIAM HULBERT.....Of Wm. Hulbert & Co.
SAMUEL HOLMES.....Of Melville Manufacturing Co.
JOSEPH BROKAW.....Of Brokaw, Butler & Co.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.....16 Wall street.
HENRY T. CAPEN.....111 Broadway
EDWARD AUSTEN.....Of Robert Colgate & Co.
JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.....Of Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY B. HYDE.....Cashier Mutual Life Ins. Co.
SAMUEL CANTRELL.....518 Broadway
WILLIAM P. LYON.....Of William P. Lyon & Son
RUSH SHERRILL.....513 Hudson street
DAVID JONES.....118 Sixth street
HORACE GREELEY.....Of Horace Greeley & Co.
WILLIAM DOWD.....Of Cooke, Dowd, Baker & Co
WILLIAM H. HALSTED, Jr.,
Of Halsted, Haines & Co.
JAMES W. NEWTON.....Of Schouler, Newton & Co.
EPHRAIM B. PLATT.....Of C. & E. B. Platt
WILLIAM C. CONNER.....Of James Conner & Sons
SAMUEL R. LANG.....Of Sproulls, Meeker & Co.
LUTHER S. LAWRENCE.....Of L. S. Lawrence & Co.
WILLIAM YOUNGS.....Of Wm. W. Youngs.
DWIGHT M. BABCOCK.....Of Wm. W. Wright & Co.
WILLIAM P. LIBBY.....Of S. S. & W. P. Libby.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL.....Of Francis & Loutrel
WILLIAM VAN NAME.....210 Broadway
BENJ. LORD.....262 Fourth street
THOMAS A. WILMURT.....652 Broadway.
GEORGE F. BUTMAN.....Of Robertson & Butman
ALEX. STUDWELL.....Of A. Studwell & Co.
ALLRICH HENKEN.....Of Henken & Fisher
JOHN CALVIN SMITH.....Of Storm, Smith & Co
CHARLES T. RODGERS.....Of Crehore & Rodgers
HENRY J. ARMSTRONG.....Yorkville
BENJ. T. WEEKS.....42 Fulton Market
AARON ARNOLD.....Of Arnold, Constable & Co
PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
Of Tillinghast, Shepard & Howe
a16 3m

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company of New York.
Office, No. 50 Wall street,
Continues the business of Fire Insurance, with unimpaired capital and a handsome surplus.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM CHLENDER, President.

T. James Glover,	M. X. Harmony,	Jas. M. Motley,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry Morgan,	S. Callender,
S. P. Bell,	F. De Peyster,	William Craig,
Arthur Leary,	Peter Morris,	F. A. Bruguiere,
John Garcia,	Jas. Donaldson,	A. Van Rensselaer.

a16 6m R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, Bank of Commerce Building, No. 81 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office, New York.
Cash capital and accumulation.....$750,000
Deposited with the Comptroller of the State for the security of all policy holders.....$100,000
Policies are issued for life or a term of years, payable at the death of the insured. Also, endowment policies payable on the party attaining a certain age. Annuities granted on favorable terms, payment immediately or deferred.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. a2 3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE RUTGERS, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. jy29 1y

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—A Catholic family having more room than is required would let a very pleasant room on second floor, furnished, to a suitable occupant. Terms will be moderate. Apply at No. 28 Second street, near Second avenue. je25 1t

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.
A NEW EXHIBITION.
The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.
Admission.....25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M, till 10 P. M. je25 3m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
GREY'S, NO. 371 BROADWAY,
Two doors from Taylor's Saloon, N. Y.
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. a30 3m

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS Iron Store Stools.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre,
mh19 6m corner Canal street.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.

Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.

Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and broken out in the head.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.

If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the great effect and value of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:

MR. KENNEDY—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.
Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh12 1y

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND DYSPEPSIA completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by
DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS,
an agreeable and nutritious and vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 210 Forsyth street, near Houston. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's."

ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth street,
mh19 3m New York.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE Nineteenth Century—Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—Sung by The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, coming, as it does, from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, Me., Jan. 20, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called, a few months since, to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was, in fact, what I wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, and in my head and whiskers my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe is more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and in adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached to it, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I would certainly be doing you a great injury and a beautiful shade of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S. This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy of a place among the rest, insert it if you wish; if not, destroy it and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 444 Broadway, New York,
and No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. je11 3m

CHURCH ARTICLES.

ALTAR CRUETS
FOR
CATHOLIC SERVICE,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT A LOW PRICE.

We also manufacture a large and elegant assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE,
Comprising nearly every article used by housekeepers, an examination of which is respectfully solicited.

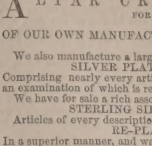
We have for sale a rich assortment of STERLING SILVERWARE.

Articles of every description RE-PLATED
In a superior manner, and warranted.

All of our Silver Plated Ware we will warrant to wear several years, as it has stood the test of hard usage in a number of hotels and private families EIGHT YEARS, certificates of which we can exhibit.

We would refer to Rev. Father Edward J. O'Brien of New Haven, in which city we have manufactured our goods for fourteen years.

E. S. & E. BROMLEY,
No. 604 Broadway, New York City,
a30 3m No. 88 State street, New Haven, Ct.



CATHOLIC EMPORIUM.

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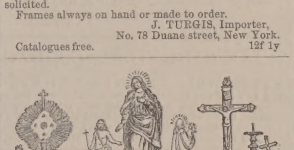

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1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said orders.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding will not be allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.

CHARLES TOAL, THOMAS REILY, L. B. BINSSE, L. J. WHITE, } Members of Committee.

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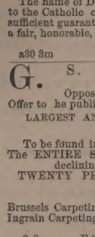

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ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship ARGO, Capt. WHITE, Commander, which sails on THURSDAY, the 23d day of JUNE, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $40; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured by the agents of the above offices for the passengers out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $25, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
je11 tje25 ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at Southampton to land the Mails and Passengers, on Saturday, June 25th, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 87 North River, foot of Beach street.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in First and Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

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W. S. THAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23d. je4 tf